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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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SAVE 260 PEOPLE OF 411 ON BOARD P. AND O. MALOJA

64 Passengers Rescued; She Carried 119; Many Gallant Acts by Sailors

CAPTAIN LAST OFF

Spain Arrests German Prize Crew Who Scuttled The Westburn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—It is officially announced that 64 of the passengers on board the Maloja have been saved out of 119 and, altogether, 260 persons have been saved out of the full complement of 411. It is hoped, however, that more names of persons saved will yet be received.

Two more bodies from the Maloja have been washed ashore.

The bodies brought ashore at Dover include those of 13 females, 2 boys, 11 Lascars and 18 other males. Many of the crew and several passengers have arrived in London, clad in rugs and other make-shifts.

Two or three of the crew were injured by jumping over-board and swimming, before they were picked up.

The Daily Telegraph says that the engine-room staff were saved, except the winch-man.

The Times' Dover correspondent emphasises the coolness of the Lascar crew of the Maloja, whose behavior is stated to have been magnificent. Out of 203 Lascars, apparently only 86 were saved.

The Maloja is lying in seventeen fathoms.

The P. and O. s.s. Arabia will take the Maloja's mails at Marseilles.

Captain Last To Leave

The Captain of the Maloja was the last to leave. He slipped into the water as the vessel was disappearing and swam for nearly half-an-hour before he was picked up.

One passenger, Mr. Avery, who was unconscious when rescued, says that a lady in his boat died from cold on board the trawler which rescued them. Seas breaking over the rafts soaked their occupants.

The waves prevented some of the vessels engaged in the work of rescue from launching boats. It is probable that not a life would have been lost but for the icy coldness of the water.

Mr. Meredith, another passenger, saw seamen jump overboard with children in their arms, while others, swimming, kept women afloat.

A Lieutenant in an infantry regiment, who was *en route* to Gibraltar, interviewed, said that most of the passengers were on deck at the time—11 o'clock in the morning. A storm was blowing up.

Suddenly, there was a violent explosion aft and the vessel heeled over. The boats on the port side could not be lowered, owing to the list on the ship.

The Lieutenant's boat fell while it was being lowered and the occupants were thrown out. He swam for ten minutes, was then taken on a raft and landed by a motor-boat.

There Was No Panic

There was no panic. The passengers were very calm and the conduct of the crew top-hole.

The Captain of the Empress of Fort William, which was *en route* to Dunkirk, with a cargo of coal, says that they were nearing Dover when they saw a liner down at the stern. They put on full speed to go to her assistance.

Her port side was out of the water and they could see eight ships' boats lying on the side which could not be used. They saw many persons standing on the outer side of the vessel just like pictures of the sinking of the Blucher.

Coleman, the printer of the Maloja, says that, after the explosion, he rushed to his boat. A dozen others jumped in. The ropes jammed and an officer helped to clear them, but the boat fell thirty feet into the sea and three of the occupants fell into the water. They were rescued and taken off by a tug as the boat was sinking.

Mrs. Gregory Leegreed says that she and another lady were knocked down by the explosion and bruised. They

(Continued on Page 2)

Gen. Aoki Going to Peking To Inquire Into Rebellion; Won't Remain Permanently

Interviews Feng Kuo-cheng, Who Says Revolt Cannot Last Long; Denies Support of Federal System

Lieutenant-General Aoki, the officer sent to Shanghai by the General Staff at Tokio, left on Sunday night for Peking, according to a statement made yesterday afternoon at the Japanese consulate. The general said that his government sent him to China to make a thorough investigation into the rebel situation and to report back to Tokio. It is said that he will not be stationed at Shanghai permanently. He is expected to be gone on his present trip for three weeks. He will visit Tientsin and other centers.

Soon after his arrival in Shanghai, General Aoki began his investigations. Much interest has been shown in Chinese official circles over the fact that so important an officer should be stationed at a consulate such as the one here. Discussion on the subject has been revived by the recent visit of General Aoki to Nanking.

Visits Feng Kuo-cheng

The general went to Nanking on February 13. While there he visited General Feng Kuo-cheng. It has been pointed out that the attitude of General Feng Kuo-cheng toward the Peking government is in doubt, though he still holds an important military post. According to a report in the Peking News, General Aoki declared that he had found through reading papers in Shanghai that there were many people against the government. General Feng answered that there were rebel papers established in Shanghai under the protection of the Settlement, but that these had no weight at all. He added that all provinces except Yunnan were quiet.

General Feng said that the rebels in Yunnan were short of money and ammunition. They could not stand very long partly for this reason and partly because there were many parties in Yunnan. It is reported that they are fighting among themselves. No doubt the Government will put down the rebels in a very short time.

General Aoki asked was there not now trouble in Shansi and Kwangtung. General Feng said that was not true. General Aoki said: "I understand that you are supporting a Federal state system. Is that true? What is your opinion about the Monarchical movement?"

General Feng: "The Monarchy has been decided by the people. The Emperor has no right to refuse it. Moreover, I have been treated kindly and favorably by the Emperor for a long time and I support him with all my sincerity. As to the question of the Federal state system, that story was started by the rebels with the intention of disurbing the friendly feelings in the Provinces. Positively, I do not support it."

Open Parliament on May 1

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 29.—The Lifayuan will be opened by a Presidential Mandate by May 1st. Parliament has been usually convoked by October 1st. In this instance, May 1st has been chosen on account of an early settlement of constitutional questions, which are pressed at present with the utmost vigor.

The mode of election for the Lifayuan being the same as for the Citizens Convention, the final election held in connection with the Citizens Convention last year may be considered as the final election for the Lifayuan. The only elections still to be carried out are those of Tibet, Mongolia and Turkestan and even these will be held at an earlier date than originally fixed.

The office for the preparation of convoking the Lifayuan has been instructed to proceed with the matter quickly, but care should be taken that the spirit of the constitutional compact is not violated, thus satisfying the wish of the people for a peaceful administration.

The Tsanchengyuan will be closed today; a message of the President will be read by Lu Cheng-hsiang, Secretary of State.

Report Gen. Ma As Dead

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that, according to a Changsha telegram to Peking, it is reported that General Ma Shih-tseng, the Commander of the 6th Division, died on the 26th. The Government has appointed Chou Wen-ping, a Brigadier General, to act as the commander of the 6th Division. The cause of death is said to be suspicious.

According to the Shunpao, a Chungking telegram says:—The Yunnan forces are trying to attack Changsha. There have been incessant heavy engagements in the direction of Chikiang. The 7th Division of the north and the 7th division of Szechuen have gone to Chikiang to defend that town. Yunnan forces appeared at Nanchuan on February 22 and occupied Chinglintin, Fengtinshan, and Matsuishan. General Tsao Kun, the Commander-in-Chief, has proposed to personally rescue the district with his men.

The Asiatic Daily News reports:—On the 24th, the Yunnan forces attacked the northern forces five or six times but they were repulsed.

The Sinwanpao reports:—General Li Chang-tai, the Commander of the 8th Division, has wired to Peking that his advance guard is near the Yunnan forces.

A Hunan telegram says:—The Northern forces at Paoching, upon hearing of the fall of Chienyang, hastened their advance and have reached Wukan. They are preparing to cross to Hsuehfengshan to attack the Kweichow forces from the rear while the advance forces of the northern troops at Chenhow are advancing towards Mayang to attack the front of the Kweichow forces. Thus a serious engagement is expected at any moment.

Gen. Feng To Resign

Very reliable reports have reached here to the effect that Gen. Feng Kuo-chang, Chiangchun of Nanking, has ultimately decided to resign his post. Gen. Ni Ssi-chung, Chiangchun of Anhui, will succeed. The latter is understood to have arrived in Penpu.

Run on Government Banks

The run on the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications for the past five days has been very heavy. It was started through a report that the Government had drawn large sums from the two banks for the Yunnan expedition. The "run" occurred almost simultaneously throughout the country. However, the exchange shops and Chinese banks continue to accept the notes of the two banks, which has minimised the effect of the run.

Durazzo Quite Empty On Austrians' Arrival

Italian and Albanian Troops, 200,000 Refugees and All Stores Taken Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 27.—The Italian and Albanian troops, 200,000 refugees and all stores evacuated Durazzo prior to its occupation by the Austrians.

13,000 ARMENIANS SLAIN AFTER ERZEROUM FELL

Escaped Priest Tells Ghastly Story of Massacre When Mush Heard News

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, Feb. 28.—An Armenian priest who escaped states that he saw 13,000 Armenians massacred at Mush after the fall of Erzeroum.

The Weather

Rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 41.8 and the minimum 31.4.

Kermanshah's Leader Couldn't Face Defeat

Count Kanitz Committed Suicide On Entry of Victorious Russians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 28.—It is stated in Petrograd that Count Kanitz, the German Commandant at Kermanshah, committed suicide on the entry of the Russian troops.

Mail Notices

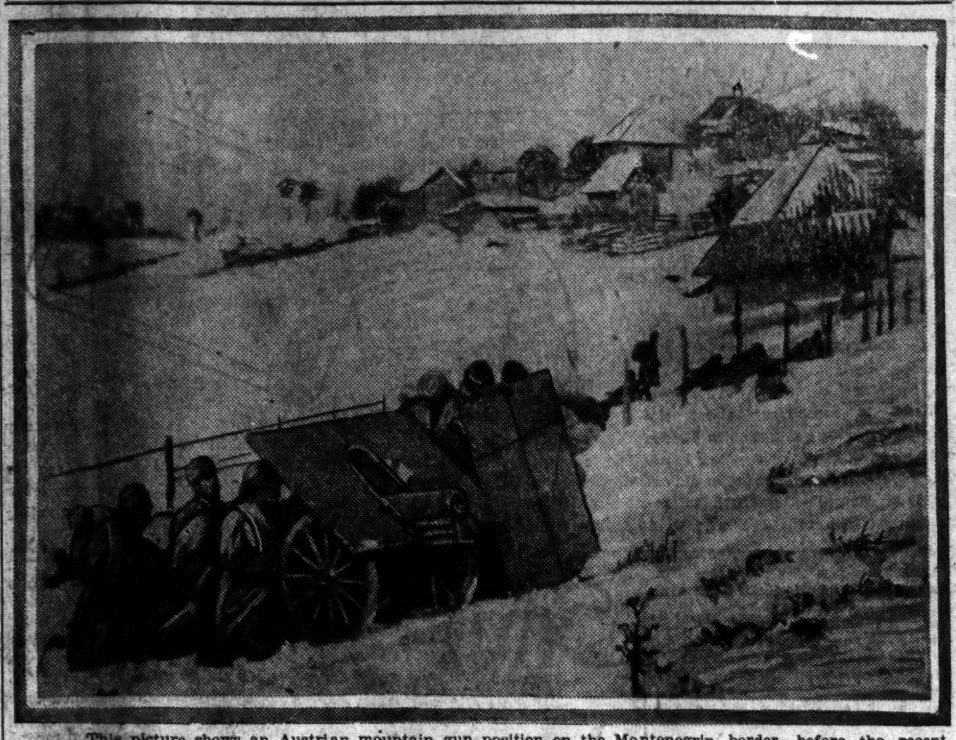
MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 1
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Mar. 3
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Mar. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 4
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar 15
Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on February 18, is due at Yokohama on March 4 and here on or about March 12, per s.s. Manila Maru.

The English mail of January 27 is due to arrive here on Friday morning, March 3. Left Hongkong on Tuesday, per P. and O. s.s. Novara.

Beginning of the Austrian Advance into Montenegro



This picture shows an Austrian mountain gun position on the Montenegrin border, before the recent advance into that little country. The character of the ground over which the desperate fighting of the last few months has taken place is well illustrated in this photograph.

LEAP YEAR MASQUE IS SEASON'S GAYEST DANCE

Costumes Were Beautiful When Not Startling and They Did the Proposing

Since it was February 29 and a day that the calendar would not know again for four years, the management of the Astor House hotel thought it no more than proper that the Leap Year masquerade should be an unusual one. That is how it happened that at the ball given by the hotel last night the rules said that the ancient order should be reversed and dances should be asked by ladies of the gentlemen.

It is quite possible that an older Leap Year prerogative might have been invoked during the evening by the women. We have it on the best authority a pierrot who was sitting at a table with a grand dame of the 18th century (that is, her costume was of the 18th century) started violently at something she said. He was heard to remark shyly thereafter,

"Really this is awfully sudden. But I accept you on conditon that it won't be a church wedding."

For further details see society items during next June.

Many of the costumes were beautiful and not a few startling. Our philosophical friend saw occasion to remark that the costumes showed that the ladies never lost a chance to wear short skirts. He added that in view of the results, no-one with any eye for beauty could blame them for it. Certainly no protests were made.

There was so big a crowd that the main dining room, where the affair was held, had just about as many couples as it could hold. There was an excellent Charlie Chaplin among the costumes, complete to the minute moustache and the heel-less shoes. The parcel-post was represented by a dress of wrappers and stamps. Columbia was also among those present. One uniform was worn but it was of such a mysterious design that no-one could quite decide to what country it belonged and this general ignorance preserved its neutrality. The body of the dancers was made up of pierettes, George and Martha Washingtons, pirates, harem beauties, and ballerinas.

An excellent supper was served as a part of the program.

J P. MORGAN TO BRITAIN ON A SECRET MISSION

New York, N. Y., February 3.—J. Pierpont Morgan, accompanied by Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve bank of New York, left here yesterday for England, on a secret mission. It is reported that the two financiers are going to Great Britain in connection with a new allied loan, reports of which have been bruited about Wall street and financial centers for some time past, but about which nothing official has been made public.

Germany Notifies Intention From Today to Sink Armed Liners Without Warning

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, Feb. 28.—Germany has instructed Count Bernstorff to inform the United States that the assurances given in connection with the Lusitania apply only to unarmed merchantmen. It is understood that Germany contends that armed merchantmen are subject to destruction without warning and that her submarine commanders have been instructed to begin their nefarious work at mid-night on Tuesday.

London, February 27.—It is semi-officially announced in Berlin that a vigorous submarine war will begin at the stated time, March 1, and that there can be no question of any deviating measures.

The American Position

Note:—Diplomatic steps were taken by Secretary of State Lansing late in January in the direction of endeavoring to bring about the abandonment of the use of guns on merchant vessels of belligerent nations, especially those carrying passengers, to meet the changed condition caused by submarine warfare.

A communication having this general object in view was sent to the entente Powers. While the United States Government, prior to the beginning of submarine warfare, admitted the right of a merchant vessel to carry a defensive armament, it expressed in an explanatory communication to Germany its disapproval of a practice that compelled it to pass on a belligerent merchant vessel's intended use, which opinion, if proved subsequently to be erroneous, might be a ground for a charge of unneutral conduct.

As a result of representations of this sort made prior to November, 1914, to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice by the United States Government no merchant vessels with armaments visited the ports of the United States from September 10, 1914, until January 16, 1916, when the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi entered New York harbor mounting two 3-inch guns "for defense."

The State Department is now endeavoring to avoid the necessity of having to rule on the armament of belligerent merchant ships by expressing the hope that the Italian Government will prevent their vessels from entering ports of the United States carrying armament.

Wants Agreement on Methods

The Washington correspondent of The Chicago Daily News on January 27, sent the following:

"The United States Government, as the friend of all the belligerents, has made an effort through diplomatic channels to obtain an agreement between Germany and Austria on one hand and Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium and Japan on the other that will bring submarine warfare within the rules of international law and thus assure the safety of human life on peaceful merchantmen.

"Secretary Lansing several days ago gave a memorandum to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and transmitted copies as well to the Russian and Japanese Embassies and the Belgian Legation for communication to their Governments, proposing that the Allies should discontinue their practice of arming any of their merchant ships and that the Teutonic powers agree not to torpedo merchantmen without warning, but to exercise the right of visit and search, and, if conditions of international law required the destruction of the vessel as a prize, that passengers and crew be removed to a place of safety.

"None of the Teutonic powers has knowledge as yet of the proposals made by the United States, the first approach having been made to the Entente Governments."

Father of 42 Children Weds Again, Aged 94

Springfield, Mo.—W. B. Davis, 94 years old, and the sprightly father of 42 children, has taken his fourth bride, Mrs. Mary Bacon, 39 years old.

Twenty-five of Davis' children, 100 grandchildren and a fair sprinkling of his great-grandchildren witnessed the ceremony at the bride's home, near Cabool, Mo.

Davis has 33 living children, 192 living grandchildren and so many great-grandchildren that the exact figures on them have never been officially compiled for publication.

ENGINEERS READY TO JOIN ARMY RESERVE

Washington, D. C., February 8.—Representatives of the civil, mechanical and electrical engineers of the United States appeared before the house committee on military affairs yesterday and told the congressmen that there are 26,000 technically trained men of these professions ready and willing to enter the reserve of the army, as a national defense corps. It might be too late, they added, if Congress waits until the next war starts.

ALLIES EXPECTING GERMANS TO START BIG SEA OFFENSIVE

Prince Henry's Elevation To Command Heralds Joint Operations

THE REAL THING'

Verdun Thrust Marks Decision To Put All Fortunes To Test

BATTLE SLACKENS

French Surrounding Douaumont; Talou Untenable For Either Side

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 28.—The heights of the Meuse along which the Germans are trying to advance are seamed with ravines, which, at the present time, owing to the wet weather, are water-courses. The French trenches and batteries enfilade these and wounded soldiers who have arrived in Paris state that the carnage among the Germans is so terrible that, at many points, their dead form huge dams across the ravines. Sometimes, the dam breaks and a reddened flood of water carries down hundreds of corpses.

The French have not been idle throughout the battle. Troops, munition and artillery trains have been rushing over the eastern railway, night and day. The consumption of shells has exceeded all estimates, but, if the battle ends in lack of munitions, the French are confident that the deficiency will be on the German side.

'Real Thing at Last'

It is now undoubted that the Verdun thrust is the real thing at last. The Times military correspondent remarks that the decision of the Germans to put their fortunes to the test will be received with fierce delight by the allies.

"We know much more of the German plans than the Germans thought, including the appointment of Prince Henry of Prussia to the command of the High Seas Fleet, heralding a naval besides a land offensive. Hence, the Allies are not napping.

"General Joffre never before possessed larger reserves, better placed. Probably, the German plan has not yet been fully developed. The general idea is that the blow at Verdun is to attract the French reserves to the east and then the Germans may strike in the Champagne and elsewhere in greater force, but it is doubtful whether the main French reserves have moved and the local reserves along the Meuse are sustaining the contest.

"When the Germans are exhausted and their hand completely exposed, the time for the allies' offensive will come."

German Attack Slackening

Paris, February 28.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of Verdun, after the violent actions of the preceding days, a certain slackening of the German efforts in the course of the day was reported, except between Douaumont Hill and the plateau north of the village of Vaux, where a strong attack on our positions was repulsed.

Our troops are east and west of the Douaumont position, the whole slopes of which are covered with German dead and are encircling the enemy factions which succeeded in gaining a footing there and which are holding their ground with difficulty. The latest reports show that none of the enemy occupy Talou Hill, which the opposing artillery has rendered untenable for both sides.

The Germans in Woevre established contact with our outposts, between Blanzee and Moranville, whence the attempts of the enemy to debouch in the direction of Hill 255 failed. There was an artillery duel at Hartmanns-Weilerkop, in the Vosges.

We shelled and dispersed an enemy detachment in the Senones region and carried out a destructive fire on the enemy's works between Soissons and Rheims.

LORD CHELMSFORD THE NEW VICEROY TO INDIA

Selection Considered a Happy One; Statesman and Sportsman Combined

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN

Driver Dead, Team of Horses Takes Him From Blackfriars Wharf to Mile End

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, Jan. 27.—Lord Chelmsford is to follow Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India and a very happy selection I should say it is, as Lord Chelmsford is a sportsman besides being a man of wide and varied experience and that is what India will want, as after having done her share by our side in the war she can surely expect a loosening to some extent of the nursing strings we have had her in.

Few people who have not lived in India can realise the "Lord Sahib's" greatness. He is greater than a king and is surrounded by all the pomp and splendor dear to the Oriental's heart. Lord Curzon when he was Viceroy did things in style and when the other day I saw him walking along St. James Street, I remembered that the last time I saw him was when in regal state he left Lahore after an official visit.

On that occasion a triumphant arch, erected near the railway station, caught fire and Curzon refusing to stop, was driven through it at a gallop; half a minute later it gave way and fell a burning mass of flags and tinsel right across the road.

* * *

Perhaps one of the cleverest telegrams ever sent was connected with Curzon. Prior to the Durbar the Lord Sahib's horses and effects were sent to Delhi in charge of one of the A.D.Cs., an officer who, though a first-rate fellow was fully imbued with his own greatness. This A.D.C. and Gungha Ram, the native engineer who had charge of the laying out of the Durbar ground, were very soon at loggerheads over a question of exercising His Excellency's horses over one of the lawns, and the erection of a stand pipe for their drinking water which resulted in a telegraphed protest appealing for instructions from the military man. The unofficial reply came from the Viceroy's secretary, a friend of the A.D.C's. and read.

"Viceroy's Staff, Durbar Camp Delhi: Keep off the grass and drink whiskey."

The original wire in the old days was framed in the billiard room of Ludlow Castle, the Delhi Club.

* * *

The wonderful things done by horses have been the subject for many pen articles but the story taken from an inquest held at the Poplar Coroner's Court on Saturday surely outvies anything previously imagined; that a pair of horses could get through London with a loaded van "on their own" seems impossible.

It was the story of two horses, with a load of timber, travelling from Blackfriars Wharf to Mile End with the dead driver sitting in his seat, holding the reins.

Through the roar of crowded traffic—in and out of the maze of slow and swift vehicles—passed Death, seated above the swarming life of the pavements.

The dead driver was a man named Charles Thornton, aged sixty, and at the inquest yesterday another driver explained how the horses kept their right position in the traffic.

Richard Dean, who went with Thornton on another van, stated that the man was all right when he left Blackfriars. Thornton was behind him on the way home and his horses must have followed those driven by witness through crowded streets, in spite of the fact that the driver was dead.

Medical evidence showed that the man's heart weighed 36oz., as against the normal weight of 16oz., and that death was due to a large rupture.

Death from natural causes was the verdict returned.

* * *

The newly formed National Bulldog Show Society, of which the Earl of Lonsdale is president, held its first show this week at Westminster. The fixture proved a great success, Col. Claude Cane the hon. sec. managing the show. Cockers were the strongest group benched, Mrs. Ralph Fytche's Fulmer Peat and Fulmer Mary taking the honors, the former winning the President's Prize for best dog in the show, the best bitch being Mr. Potier's Blue Girl (an English setter.)

There were a large number of exhibits the property of lady owners and it is very gratifying to find that there are still ladies who prefer a sporting dog to the "three inches of fluff and a yelp" Poms which seem to have been all the go.

I remember once talking to Percy Swain, a well known all round South African doggie man when he was judging the Toy classes at a Western Province Show in Cape Town, and he told me he would rather handle any other class as, disregarding the constant snapping, he objected to plush and velvet cushions and the atmosphere of a boudoir which one always got.

This same Percy Swain was one of the best men to show a dog in the ring, and I have a lively recollection of his handling a dog so as to gain a prize in one class against dogs who had previously beaten it in a class held earlier in the same show when the dog was shown by a novice.

Greece's Hand Full of Court Cards: Will Ace Beat King?

There is something about the present diplomatic situation in Greece that is reminiscent of a poker hand. The royal family is present in almost sufficient numerical strength to represent all five cards, but in spite of the fact that Prince Eitel Frederick of Germany has hastened to the storm center to help preserve the integrity of Greece, there is some reason to believe that the ace in this political game, may best be personified by former Premier Venizelos, whom many close students of current events think may become either president or dictator of Greece if the present crisis results in the overthrow of the ruling house.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Just Looking for a Friend

Koeh Yak-dze is a night watchman at the Presbyterian Mission Press, 135, North Szechuen Road. Making his rounds like the good watchman that he is, his feet finally brought him to the old water tub. All did not seem well with the water tub. There appeared to be something in it. Koeh looked more closely and found that there was something in it. The something turned out to be Lieu Sian-san.

"Hello," said the night watchman, "What in thunder are you doing here?"

"Who, me?" asked Lieu innocently.

"Yes, you," answered the watchman.

"Oh," said Lieu, "I was just looking for a friend—for a friend named Tsang. A fine, big man he is, usually wears foreign shoes and hats."

The watchman forgot his official stern mein long enough to grin.

"You were looking for your friend," said he, "in our water tub. Is your friend a fish or what? I hope that you found him inside there."

Lieu confessed that he hadn't found Tsang yet. The watchman was sympathetic—so sympathetic that he offered to help look for Tsang. He insinuated a firm hand in the collar of Lieu's gown, snaked him from the tub and asked him to follow. But later he changed his mind and pushed Lieu along in front. Outside they came upon a constable walking up and down with his arm about a rifle.

"Your name Tsang?" the watchman asked this officer.

"No," said the officer.

"In that case," said the watchman, "I can trust you to take this man to the police station."

Lieu was charged with being on enclosed premises with no righteous purpose in his heart. The prisoner protested that he went there to borrow $5 from his friend and as a proof of his character he called his brother-in-law Zau to the stand. Zau said he knew the brother-in-law well. Asked to state what he knew of him, the witness answerd:

"I know he is no good."

Lieu lost. He is now on enclosed premises—but he is there by request. There are bars and men with guns to persuade him to stay.

A Good Cook in Bad

Naturally you expect a reasonable amount of perjury in any Mixed Court case where coolies testify. In many instances it is a perjury contest between the plaintiff and the defendant with the assessors and attorneys groping their way blindly through a maze of impossible statements.

But Wong Moo-tu laid it on a bit too thick. He was before the court as a witness. His friend was the defendant and in a generous desire to secure his release he testified that on the night in question the sun set at 11 o'clock. He also went on record as being of the opinion that black was white and vice versa.

The assessor finally became tired of this chivalrous witness and stopped his testimony to frame a charge against him. He then went ahead and proved it, deciding that Wong should go to jail for three months to wipe out his sins.

"But I can't go to jail," said the witness confidently, "I belong cook for foreign man at Weihaiwei Road."

"Why can't you go to jail?" he was asked.

"Because," was the answer, "my must go homeside and cook master's tiffin."

A large constable who added the cook to the Black Maria cargo calmed his fears. The witness was convinced that he could go to jail by the fact that he did go there.

All of which may explain to the man at Weihaiwei Road why there was nothing for him to eat when he came home for tiffin yesterday.

Save 260 People Of 411 On Maloja

(Continued from Page 1)

crawled to the saloon, got their life belts and both entered a boat, but it was so crowded that they jumped into the sea, though they were unable to swim. They floated for fifteen minutes before they were picked up.

The Nantes steamer Trignac (2,875 tons) was sunk in the North Sea on Friday. Five of the crew have been rescued and twenty-six of the passengers and crew are missing.

The Russian steamer Petshenga has been sunk. Fifteen of the crew have been saved.

It is announced that three of the crew were saved and twenty-six drowned through the sinking of the s.s. Dido.

Arrest Westburn Prize Crew

Las Palmas, February 28.—The German prize crew of the steamer Westburn was arrested after the scuttling of the steamer. Subsequently, the Commander, a Lieutenant, was released on parole.

Teneriffe, February 28.—The s.s. Westburn left the Moewe on February 9. When near Cape Verde, on the 15th, the Westburn was taking a southerly course. The various British Captains protested, whereupon they were offered the choice of making for the Canaries or an unknown island. They chose the Canaries.

The treatment of the prisoners on board was harsh. They were constantly threatened with bombs. The food was as good as possible.

There is a difference of opinion concerning the guns carried by the Moewe and it is now thought that none was so large as seven inches.

The Captain and two gunners of the Clan Mactavish were detained on board the Moewe, because they worked a gun. Also the Lascar crew and the Captain and 2nd Officer of the Westburn, on the ground that they made false signals concerning the nationality of the ship.

During the night that the Westburn was here, the boats of the German steamers were busy the whole night long. It is rumored that they were removing some of the gold taken with the Appam, hand-grenades and stores.

News Brevities

The Hongkong Daily Press says that Mr. F. A. Lovegrove, late chief officer of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer Sinkiang, has been given a commission in the Royal Flying Corps. Mr. G. D. Grant, late chief engineer of the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer Luenho, has obtained an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Highland Field Company, Royal Engineers, stationed in Perthshire. Mr. T. S. Hinde, late chief officer, China Merchant Co.'s steamer Kiangteen, has obtained a commission in the R.N.R. and is attached to H.M.S. Excellent, submarine depot. Mr. A. G. Madan, late second officer, China Navigation Co.'s steamer Chinhua, is a sub-lieutenant on H.M.S. Maidstone, submarine depot, and is attached to submarine D4. Mr. G. F James, sub-lieutenant H.M.S. Orotava, writes from his ship, which is patrolling.

* * *

Mr. J. C. Clark of the Boys' Division, Chinese Y.M.C.A. and Mr. J. H. Crocker of the National Committee will shortly depart for home on furlough. The former will travel by rail from Shanghai to the North, thence to Mukden, Antung, Weiju, and Seoul where he will cross to Japan and take a boat to San Francisco. Mr. Crocker, who is well-known for his part in connection with the Far East Olympic games is going by the Shinyo Maru leaving March 17th. He will spend a short time visiting relatives and friends in Canada. He is expected to return here in time to make the necessary arrangements for the third Far Eastern Olympic games.

* * *

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott is expected back from the United States shortly. It is understood he has secured funds for opening two new departments of the St. John's University—a department of law and a department of commerce.

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News and Notes of the Asiatic Fleet

Manila, February 18.—Enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from Naval Stations Olongapo and Cavite and eleven vessels participated in nearly all the athletic events of the recent Carnival. The Brooklyn's twelve oar cutter won the race for that class of boats. The cutter manned by the torpedo flotilla came in second. The ten oar cutter race was won by the Monadnock, the Marines from Cavite being second. The whaleboat race was won by the submarine division and second place was given to the boat from the Monterey.

The dinghy race, the closest and the hardest fought contest, was won by the Brooklyn, second place going to the Monterey. The engineers shovel punt race was won by the Brooklyn, the Mohican getting second place. During this race the punt from the Monterey capsized. The Philippine Carnival Association will award silver cups for all races except the punt race.

Each night during the Carnival the ships were brilliantly illuminated and searchlights were played over the bay. The national ensign was hoisted at the masthead of each ship, the rays of a searchlight of one ship illuminating the flag on the next ship.

During the entire Carnival the Commander-in-Chief threw the vessels of his command open to visitors and thousands took the opportunity to visit the ships.

By order of Admiral Winterhalter, the orchestra of the Commander-in-Chief will play dance music at the Manila Hotel during the evening of February 21, complimentary to the guests of the hotel.

On February 22 there will be a free for all sailing race for boats of the Asiatic Fleet. Race will start promptly at 2 o'clock p.m. at the flagship and end at the starting point.

Boatswain P. H. Bierce is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to Naval Station, Cavite.

Chief Boatswain H. M. Anderson is detached from Naval Station, Cavite and ordered to report for duty on board the Brooklyn.

On the sixteenth, the following three round boxing bouts were held on the Brooklyn:—

	Pounds
Bush vs. Hawley	126
Mott vs. McNeill	122
McDermott vs. Hill	135
Marshall vs. Doyle	140

All bouts were declared draws by the referee, Chief Gunner Macdonald.

The scores of ships' teams rifle match held February 16 at Shanghai, China, are: Helena 2,538, Galveston 2,492, Cincinnati 2,449, Elcano 2,148.

The following advancements and changes in rates and death of enlisted personnel are announced:—

			Jan.
U.S.S. A.-2			
Fountain, A., G.M. 3c.	to	G.M. 2c.	31
U.S.S. A-7			
Smith, Fred., M.M. 2c.	„	M.M. 1c.	25
U.S.S. Brooklyn			
Agnew, W., O.S.	„	Seaman	18
Anton, A. C., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
Bratton, W. F., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Browning, L. E., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Blesy, F., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Berhier, J. H., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Brenner, J. F., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Creamer, F. W., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Cooper, V. W., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Colby, C. F., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
Eastland, G.C., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Flynn, M. F., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Flynn, M. J., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Gleury, G. D., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
George, F., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Griffith, H. E., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
Gibbs, E. E., M.M. 2c.	„	M.M. 1c.	„
Hassog, C. J., O.S.	„	Swt.	„
Jordan, A. W., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Koeble, A. E., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Lambert, E. J., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Larkin, L. M., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Ludwig, R., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
Lonsky, F., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
Martin, J. B., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
McVeigh, H. J., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Pangelinan, J., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
Pittman, E., Fir. 1c.	„	M.M. 2c.	„
Roth, G. J., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Rosenberg, M., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Reineke, W. E., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Selbert, R. W., Seaman	„	Coxswain	„
Samuels, P. A., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Simmons, R. W., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Tuers, E. E., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Thomas, J. G., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
Wagner, W. F., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
White, J., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Wilkinson, F., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
			Feb.
Cummungs, J. J., Sea.	„	S.M.M.	1
Wagner, L., Yeo. 2c.	„	Yeo. 1c.	„
U.S.S. Bainbridge			
			Feb.
Hawkins, C. J., Yeo. 2c.	„	Yeo. 1c.	9
Lindholm, A. N., El. 3c.	„	El. 2c.	„
U.S.S. Barry			
			Jan.
Stewar, R. B., M.M. 2c.	„	M.M. 1c.	22
Smithson, N. A., Q.M.3c.	„	Q.M. 2c.	„
			Feb.
Clardy, L. K., Seaman	„	Q.M. 2c.	7
U.S. Naval Hospital Canacao, P.I.			
			Feb.
Richey, F. L., H.A.	„	H.A. 1c.	1
Balaz, A., Q.M. 3c.	„	Q.M. 2c.	„
Cloud, M. W., C.M. 2c.	„	C.M. 1c.	„
Kaugman, B. V., El. 3c.	„	El. 2c.	„
Matinez, C., Matt 2c.	„	Matt 1c.	„
U.S.S. Cincinnati			
			Jan.
Ball, J. R., Q.M. 3c.	„	Q.M. 2c.	26
Foster, J. G., Seaman	„	C'swain	31
McClung, M. S., Seaman	„	C'swain	„
Murphin, W., G.M. 3c.	„	G.M. 2c.	„
Tunal, W. C., Seaman	„	Q.M. 3c.	„
Edson, H. T., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Roberts, J. M., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Wegschneider, J. J., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Cutler, S. V., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Arnold, R., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Balemi, S., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Collins, D., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
			Feb.
Peterson, C. C., Bkr. 2c.	„	Bkr. 1c.	3
Attwood, G. M., Fir. 1c.	„	Oiler	„
Hill, J. J., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Karns, W., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Long, W. J., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Scott, M. A., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Boatman, L. F., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Cook, G. A., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Drosche, A. J., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Jones, J. W., O.S.	„	Coal Pas.	„
U.S.S. Dale			
			Jan.
Cobb, R. C., Fir. 1c.	„	W.T.	31
			Feb.
Joselyn, J. W., El. 3c.		drowned	2
U.S.S. Decatur			
			Jan.
Sowden, H. B., Swt.	to	C.M. 3c.	17
U.S.S. Elcano			
Holwick, R. W., S.C. 1c.	„	C. Std.	8
Gibbs, C. R., H.A.	„	H.A.	20
U.S.S. Galveston			
Breul, V. E., O.S.	„	H.A.	18
U.S.S. Helena			
Fisher, L. A. Yeo. 3c.	„	Yeo. 2c.	8
U.S.S. Monadnock			
Martocello, A. C., M.M. 1c.	„	C.M.M.	27
Lechner, H. F., P. & F.	„	Cpsth.	„
			Feb.
Waite, J., Seaman	„	C'swain	11
Beard, S. K., Seaman	„	C'swain	„
U.S.S. Monterey			
			Jan.
Kelly, C. F., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	28
Clark, R. L., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
Hendrick, I. B., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	„
Whitecotton, L. F., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Kearns, J., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Laird, O. E., C.P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
U.S.S. Monocacy			
De Diemar, L. A., Q.M. 3c.	„	Q.M. 2c.	1
Conrad, J. G., G.M. 3c.	„	G.M. 2c.	„
Leonard, J. T., C. P.	„	Fir. 2c.	„
Doyle, E. C., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
U.S. Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.			
Bibbs, J. W., El. 3c.(r)	„	El.2c.(r)	28
U.S. Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P.I.			
Hill, F., H.A.	„	H.A. 1c.	20
U.S.S. Palos			
Fillner, R. L., El. 2c.(g)	„	El.1c(g)	14
U.S.S. Quiros			
Bailey, R. E., O.S.	„	Seaman	19
Glover, S. K., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Neal, A. L., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
Nims, E. W., O.S.	„	Seaman	„
U.S.S. Wilmington			
			Feb.
Chapman, W. L., Fir. 2c.	„	Fir. 1c.	5

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Belgian Child's Gift To President

P. H. Chadbourne, and scroll work picture frame

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Wilson has received from P. H. Chadbourne, Belgium Relief Commissioner, a handsome scroll work picture frame, containing his own photograph and that of King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth, made by a Belgian child in recognition of the relief work by Americans.

WINS $20,000 AWARD AGAINST J. P. MORGAN

Mineola, Long Island, February 5.—Michael Killilea, a dairyman employed by J. Pierpont Morgan, was today awarded a verdict, by a court jury, for $20,000 damages against the noted financier.

Killilea was injured last July at the time when Morgan was shot by a demented man who had invaded his Long Island home. The grounds were roped off to prevent autos from coming upon them, and Killilea riding a bicycle ran into a rope, was thrown and blinded. He sued for $50,000.

AMERICAN AERO CLUB IS READY TO START TUITION

New York, N. Y., January 31.—With more than $200,000 raised by popular subscription in hand for the work, officials of the Aero Club of America announced last night that they are ready to begin the task of establishing aviation schools at New York, Chicago, Boston, Newport News, Augusta, Me.; Detroit, Los Angeles and Seattle. More than 200 aviators will be trained at these schools.

Sold Bank Secrets to German Agents and Gets Jail Sentence

New York, N. Y., February 4.—Frederick Schleindle, formerly a clerk in the employ of the National City Bank, was yesterday convicted of having sold to the agents of the Teutonic governments confidential secrets of his employers having to do with the dates and amounts of munition shipments being made to the Entente allies. Schleindle was sentenced to an indeterminate period in prison.

Geraldine Farrar and Lou-Tellegen Married

New York, N. Y., February 8.—Geraldine Farrar, the noted operatic soprano, and Lou-Tellegen, the actor, were married at noon today. At the close of the present theatrical season they plan to make a long trip, including visits to Hawaii and Japan.

Navy Wireless Best In World, Says Expert

New York, N. Y., February 8.—The wireless used by the American navy is the best and most powerful in the world, declared W. H. Humphreys, special assistant attorney-general, who is arguing the Marconi infringement suit against E. J. Simon.

Luther Burbank Co. Declared Bankrupt

San Francisco, Cal., February 8.—The Luther Burbank Company, founded to exploit the products of the California plant wizzard, has been declared a voluntary bankrupt. Its assets are $108,000 and its liabilities are set at $73,000.

DOUAUMONT FORT HELD AGAINST FIVE FRENCH EFFORTS AT RECAPTURE

Germans Take Champneuville And Cote-de-Talou; Hardoumont Is Stormed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, February 27.—Western theater.—There have been lively artillery and mine engagements at several places of the western front. South-east of Ypres, a British attack has been repulsed.

On the heights of the right bank of the Meuse, the French, with fresh troops, tried five times to reconquer the armored fortress of Douaumont, but all their attacks failed. West of this fortress, the Germans took Champneuville and Cote-de-Talou and, in these engagements, reached the proximity of the forest north-east of Bras.

East of Douaumont, the Germans stormed the extended fortifications of Hardoumont. In the Woevre Plain, the German front advanced towards the foot of the Cote-de-Lorraine. According to the last reports, the number of unwounded prisoners amounts to almost 15,000.

In Flanders, a German air squadron repeated the attacks against the enemy's camps of troops. In Metz, 8 civilians and 7 soldiers were wounded or killed by bombs thrown by the enemy's aviators, while several houses were damaged.

In the air-fight, a French aeroplane was brought down, while another one was shot down by artillery fire within the limits of the fortress. The aviators, among whom were two captains, were made prisoners.

Uninterrupted Mine Fighting

Headquarters, February 28.—Western theater.—The artillery engagements are exceedingly violent at several places. On the front north of Arras, there is an uninterrupted mine activity. The Germans destroyed by mine explosions about 40 meters of the enemy's position.

In the Champagne, the Germans, after an efficient artillery preparation, began to attack on both sides of the road from Somme-a-Py to Souais. They conquered the Navarin farm and the French position on both sides over a length of about 1,600 meters. 26 officers and 1,009 men were made prisoners, one mine-thrower and 9 machine-guns also being captured.

In the Verdun district, new masses of troops, concentrated by the enemy, exhausted themselves in unsuccessful attempts to attack the German position in and near the fortress of Douaumont and Hardoumont. The German cleaned the Meuse peninsula from enemies.

The Germans advanced their lines further in the direction of Vacherauville and Bras. In the Woevre Plain, the foot of the Cote-de-Lorraine was reached from the east at several places.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, Feb. 28.—Balkan theater.—The Austro-Hungarian troops captured in Durazzo 23 cannon, among which are 6 coast guns, also 10,000 rifles, plenty of artillery ammunition and provisions. The flight of the Italians was carried out in the greatest hurry and disorder.

Air-Raid Results

Berlin, February 27.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Competent German authorities give the following particulars about the airship attack against England during the night of January 31 to February 1. The attack on Liverpool was mainly directed against the docks and the harbor. The bombs were thrown with good effect, as large fires were observed when the airships returned.

A large number of bridges and dock establishments were so heavily damaged that they will be impracticable for some time to come. Several ships on the Mersey were also seriously damaged; among them were a cruiser, anchored below Birkenhead and a transport of the Leyland Line.

A stable with 200 horses was destroyed by fire; the animals and their Canadian keepers are reported to have perished. The Booth Line and Yeoward Line suffered serious losses, their docks and the neighboring dry-docks and machine factories being partly destroyed. The Birkenhead dry-dock, engine and boiler-works were completely destroyed.

In all, more than 200 houses were destroyed either by bombs or fires. In Bootle, at the mouth of the Mersey, the powder factory was completely destroyed. In Crewe, south-east of Liverpool, the railway was damaged so that the traffic to London was interrupted. In Manchester, 2 blast furnaces and 2 iron-works were completely destroyed while others were damaged.

Silence a Battery

In Sheffield, the blast furnaces were almost completely destroyed and also 2 military sheds. In Nottingham, a battery was silenced after it had shelled the German airships without success. The ammunition factory and other factories were seriously damaged.

The greatest damage was caused in Sheffield and Nottingham; it is estimated by the London insurance companies at £400,000. In Birmingham, 2 Government factories and 2 ammunition factories were completely destroyed and a brewery was damaged. In Ecoleshill, near Bradford, one ammunition factory and 3 spinning mills were destroyed. In Partington a single bomb destroyed 22 houses.

On the Humber, a battery was silenced and the cannon and searchlights of the battery were destroyed. In Grimsby, the hall and the surroundings were damaged, while in Hull the damage nearly equals that of Sheffield. The cruiser Caroline and the destroyers Eden and Nith were sunk. The Caroline sank in 6 minutes, 31 of the crew being killed, while 58 were wounded and 47 drowned.

The German Government has directed a sharp note to Lisbon, expressing the hope that Portugal will cancel the seizure of the German steamers, which is contrary to the regulations of the commercial treaty existing between the two countries.

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GERMAN PEACE FEELING CAN'T BE CRYSTALLIZED

Military Power May Go On Winning Victories Without Ending War

NO NATION IS CRUSHABLE

Therefore, Civil Intelligence Must Interfere to Save Europe from Devastation

By Garet Garrett
(*New York Times*)

Berlin, January 5.—There is in Germany plenty of raw material out of which to produce a rational peace program. But there is no peace program, rational or irrational.

There is a large body of German intelligence which assents to the propositions, first, that no nation can be crushed; second, that the military power, though it may go on winning victories, cannot end the war, and, third, that the civil power alone can end the war.

But the civil power of Germany is prostrate. It has no plan, no paramount idea, no momentum, and no cohesiveness. Political counsels are confused. The militare power, on the other hand, has an objective always in view, has a direction, a purpose, a record of things achieved and a will to act. Thus, more and more authority falls into the hands of the military power, because it has a definite way with authority, knows beforehand what to do with it, and has unlimited use for it.

And so it happens that while the military power now talks of "the mortal combat with England, which will be either in France or in Egypt, the civil power prays earnestly for the pillar of light that shall lead the way to peace, not for fear the military power may lose the mortal combat, but for fear it may win it.

That is not a paradox. It is tragedy. If the military power cannot end the war it follows that every victory received from its hands is a new obstacle in the way toward peace. This is clear to the civil power of Germany, which though prostrate, is yet alert and intelligent. Not only does each successive triumph of German arms make a "reasonable" peace more unreasonable to her enemies, a peace "acceptable" to Germany more "unacceptable to the other side, but, besides that, a war which began for self-preservation, as every German thinks, threatens to become, even in spite of itself, a war of conquest. The military power by virtue of its successes is in a way to launch Germany upon a career of expansion which is repugnant to a great many Germans on ethical and temperamental grounds and would be regarded with dismay by a great many others on economical ground.

The economic, financial and social intelligence of Germany knows, what it was never the business of the military intelligence to consider, namely, that conquered territory may be for many years not an asset but a liability requiring the outlay of vast amounts of capital with no hope of immediate return. East Prussia, for instance, has been a very bad investment so far, considered purely as an investment. It has probably never returned as much as 2 per cent on the capital advanced by the Government for its development. When you think of adding Poland and the Baltic provinces of Russia as national German investments, together with enormous financial responsibilities on account of the Turkish partnership and the Bulgarian connection, the only source of capital to any and all of these being Germany, it becomes a question whether Germany could afford, for the sake of her own future, to accept any more victories from the military power.

The civil power is conscious of its present weakness and its future responsibilities. It must find a way to end the war. The military power is conscious only of its strength. It is conceivable to the civil power that a point may be reached at which it would become necessary to stop thinking of Germany and begin to think of Europe, a point at which Germany could not weaken her enemies without at the same time weakening herself, a point at which the only prospect left would be that of a hollow, ghastly triumph on the scene of a ruined Europe.

As Germany Sees Herself

From this separateness of feeling and consciousness it must not be assumed that the civil and military powers are arrayed against each other. Rather they are two aspects of the same body, since people in the aggregate, like the individual, have several aspects, of which one at a time may be so prominently displayed as to subordinate or obscure all the others.

To make a picture of it, Germany sees herself as a man who has, not upon his own initiative, become engaged in a struggle with several neighbors at once. He is stronger than any one of them; he has made headway against all of them together, and yet the odds are terrific. In his heart he does not want to kill them, because either he with them, or his children with their children, shall have to go on living together in one little world for a long time, but he cannot stop. He cannot even propose to stop, because the fighting is headlong and his enemies keep saying: "We grow stronger and he grows weaker. We have only to hold together and vanquish him utterly at last. Every blow he strikes makes him weaker, and the instant he relaxes or stops for breath we will give him the mortal thrust."

This does not pretend to be a statement of proportional truth; it is the truth only as to the light in which Germany sees her own position. She believes that her enemies intend to crush her. Each time they say it, perhaps never to mean it literally, she takes it literally, and is morbidly confirmed in the thought that it is dangerous to say or do anything on her part that might be construed outside as a sign of weakness. She is in a position to propose an armistice and to formulate peace proposals. Except for the morbid fear of heartening her enemies. But for that, the civil power might have found itself long ago. As often as it becomes vocal, as it did last December in the Reichstag, when the Chancellor offered to receive proposals from the other side, the world seems to Germany to hurl back the words, saying: "She is weakening. She is desperate. In a little while her arms will fall, and then for the mortal thrust." The English press excitedly referred to the Chancellor's speech as "bluff," and as the "whimpering of Germany." At that the military power, which has no political insight and is under the delusion that it can end the war because Germany is the only uncrushable nation—it says to the civil power: "You see what comes of your efforts. You are powerless. Leave it to us."

And it is left again in the hands of the military power. The war machine goes on and on. It is in danger of overrunning itself. If the civil power had the authority to stop the war machine it would probably lack the will and the courage to do so, for after all, it is delivering terrific blows, its language is understood by the enemies, as that of the civil power is not, and the rest of it lies in the whim of fate.

So far, only two possibilities have appeared in German thought—one, the possibility of beating the enemy into a state of helpless exhaustion; second, the possibility of finding through the civil intelligence of the belligerents a way to peace. A third possibility, which the outside world would call a probability, namely, that of Germany's physical exhaustion and utter defeat, does not penetrate the German's faculty of imagination. He simply does not consider it. For him it seems a contingency that does not exist. You have, therefore, an impasse of basically antagonistic assumptions. So long as Germany believes that she alone is uncrushable, and so long as her enemies believe that they are unconquerable, and both sides are under the delusion that the other will stop at nothing short of the other's utter defeat on the plane of force, there is little hope of peace through any interference of civil intelligence. There is nothing in view but a progressive exhaustion of Europe.

And all the time there exists in Germany, as was said in the beginning the materials out of which a rational, perhaps one might say a reasonable, peace program could be produced. There is a ban on peace discussions in the press for fear public opinion will commit itself in some unexpected way, or get itself misunderstood outside. The Government aims to keep opinion unformulated. If an editor takes leave of himself to express the extreme views of the annexationists, who believe in the right of conquest, his paper is as likely to be suppressed as that of an editor who denounces conquest and expansion on moral or ethical grounds.

There is some reason in this. The war is not a static thing. Conditions of peace which would have seemed "reasonable" to Germany a year ago would not seem reasonable now. And perhaps those that would seem reasonable today would seem unreasonable after the outcome of "the mortal combat with England," for which the military power is making prodigious preparations. Moreover, as a Socialist member of the Reichstag explained to a party of Americans one day at luncheon:

"You have got to trade. You don't say, "Here, now, I will give you this teapot for that sugar bowl and call it quits.' Instead, you say, 'A sugar bowl! Who wants a sugar bowl? I don't like its shape and it's very small. But, see here! Look at this teapot of mine!' Isn't it beautiful? What will you give me for that?' And if you expect to gain the cream pitcher, the water bottle, and some other things, against which the other fellow will have only the sugar bowl to trade, why, of course, you are not going to state your minimum demands prematurely. That wouldn't be human nature, would it?"

Of course not. Human nature is the fact which makes it harder and harder to find a basis for peace the more you win from another who thinks he can win them all back, though he may have to wreck the table in doing it. What are table things worth without a table to put them on, or food to eat at all?

Germany's very minimum demands at any given time past, or now, probably would have been and are less unreasonable than the world would think. There is, of course, the German who wants everything in sight. There is the other kind of German who wants only the room in which to be let alone, and nothing more of war. Between them is every kind of opinion in degree. There is also the intelligence to see that whatever peace is made, short of the remote and horrifying peace possible to be made by the military power in a ruined Europe, will probably, almost certainly, be the political death of the men who become responsibe for it. Every manner of post-bellum evil will be laid upon their heads. This is particularly true by reason of the tradition that the diplomats of Prussia have always thrown away what the soldiers won in war. However, there are Germans enough who for a rational peace would be only too willing to sacrifice themselves politically.

Demands

If one were to guess from the content of a hundred conversations with all kinds of Germans what program could be constructed roughly from the material now available, it would be something like this: Belgium to be restored to the Belgians and France to the French; cultural autonomy for Poland, that country to become a buffer State; cession of the German-speaking Baltic provinces by Russia to Germany, and German possession of a corridor through the Balkan peninsula to Constantinople. That leaves open for consideration such vexing questions as the way of trade upon the sea, the fate of colonies, and the matter of indemnities.

It is not possible in any case for a German to voice the minimum demands. He secretly reserves something which he would yield in a pinch. Professor Hans Delbruch, who is prominent in the counsels of the moderates and anti-annexationists, thinks Belgium and France are the main obstacles to peace, and that Germany would yield as to both of them. In fact, it is uncommon to find a German who thinks of holding any French or Belgian territory for Germany. If you mention Antwerp, the "pistol aimed at England's head," one German says Germany should keep it to ten who say Germany ought not to hold it, for to hold it would mean perpetual war with England. One is surprised to find how many Germans see that England and Germany have a destiny in common if only they can find two keys to unlock it with; and how many hope for an alliance ultimately between Germany and England against the "Russian peril."

The question of indemnities would be very difficult. The financial authorities would undertake to insist upon them, just as the military authorities would make defensible frontiers the paramount condition of peace; but there are yet Germans of very great influence who think Germany cannot extort a penny of money from her enemies, and ought not to try, and that the future of peace rests not upon frontiers but upon understanding.

The purpose in this writing is not to suggest the kind of peace proposals that Germany might offer or entertain, but to indicate the existence of thought in Germany so varied and at many points so reasonable that the possibility of constructing a rational peace program is continually present. Every single point touched upon runs at once into complications. Difficulties without end may be raised to any one concrete suggestion; and yet the fact is that the civil power of Germany could contemplate terms of peace that at least could be discussed by the enemy.

That no proposals have been made is owing to what may be called the psychological necessities of the situation. The German Government is almost ludicrously cautious. In December a paper in Zurich, Switzerland, printed a long article setting forth the conditions on which Germany might consider peace, and said the article was inspired by the German Foreign Office, with a view to stimulating discussion among neutrals. The article was, in fact, inspired, and for exactly that purpose. There was no doubt of this in Berlin, among informed persons: it was known even what member of the German Government prepared the article printed in the Zurich paper. But when the German papers reprinted it from the Zurich journal, by permission of the German censor, they were careful to say in a footnote, between brackets, that the idea of the article having been inspired in Germany was, of course, unfounded.

The civil intelligence of Germany, as you may see, is working with strange and fragile material. It lacks confidence in itself. It has no point of crystallization. The head of it is more a scholar than a statesman. And it looks and faintly calls to the head of the only great power in the world that is not at war. That is the President of the United States.

You get the feeling in Europe that the people are mad and begin to know it, as if they had suddenly come awake in an asylum, all shouting together that they are sane but unable to prove it to themselves, to each other, or to the world outside. And nobody can see a way out. There is a despondent saying that diplomacy in Europe is bankrupt.

He who might be called the economic dictator of Europe says calmly: "Isn't it nonsense? Can you imagine what it is all about? I can't. It seems to me to be the most terrible nonsense. But I see no way out of it." And he goes on cruelly bending the industrial energies of Germany to the uses of war. That is his job.

There must be a way out. Everybody keeps saying so, as if it were something that had to be true, without any reasons why. And although Americans are disliked, for obvious reasons, most Germans think the initiative for peace will come from the United States. That is why they refused to make light of the Ford expedition and wondered why Americans did.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad
DONT MIND EM HENRY THEYRE A COUPLA HARD BOILED EGGS - THEY WOULDNT GIVE YOU A NASTY LOOK
AW!! LIKE THEY SAY THEY GET MY NANNIES GOAT BAH!!
IF THEY EVER FED IN A REGULAR JOINT THEYD BREAK OUT IN A RASH
THE ONE NEAREST ME KICKED CUZ THE STEAK WASNT TENDER - GUESS SHE WANTS IT TO JUMP UP AN KISS HER
SO THIS IS THE PLACE SARAH SAID WAS SO NICE - MERCY THAT CHICKEN SOUP WAS A JOKE - THE CHICKEN MUST HAVE GONE THROUGH IT IN A SUBMARINE.
BY THE SIZE OF THE ORDERS HERE THEY MUST THINK WE HAVE APPETITES LIKE HUMMING BIRDS. DI MI - THIS IS PURE ROBBERY - LOOK AT THAT FOR A CHOP - LOOKS LIKE A LIMA BEAN
DINNER 30¢ WITH WINE 40¢
DONT TEASE THE BREAD. YOU MAY BE OLD YOURSELF SOME DAY
OLD HOP SMITH
M-M- EOWR-OR
INDOOR SPORTS -
WATCHING TWO WRENS IN A 30¢ TABLE D' HOTE PUT ON THE FEED BAG AND PAN THE FODDER

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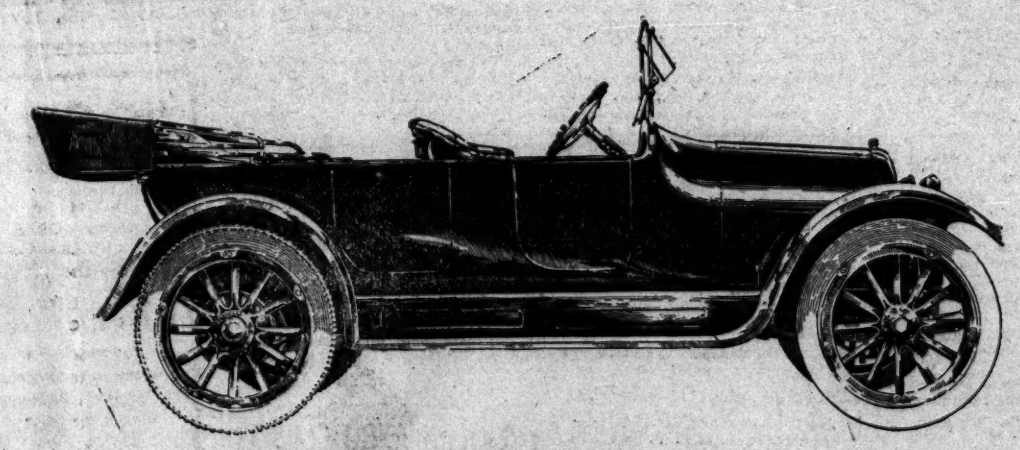

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Committee Suggest Advisory Council on Electricity Dept.

There has been published the report of the special committee which, as a result of the proposal to turn the electricity department over to some other body than the Council, was appointed at the annual meeting of ratepayers, last year, to go into the whole matter and, if possible, devise a better scheme for the management of the department than now exists.

Their conclusion is that the electricity committee and the Council must be knit more closely together and they accordingly suggest that the department be managed in future by the Council, with the assistance of an advisory committee, two members of which shall be councillors and the other three ratepayers appointed by the Council. Each member will receive a fee of Tls. 750 per annum.

The department will be run generally on the lines of a manufacturing concern and will have its own secretary.

The disposal of the balance of revenue after working expenses have been met and provision made for interest on borrowings, depreciation and a sinking fund, will lie with the Council.

A summarized account of the committee's report, which will be submitted to the ratepayers' meeting on Tuesday, March 21, follows:

Committee's Report

Twelve sittings of the committee took place, while four sub-committees were appointed to consider the following matters referred to them: —On depreciation as affected by the creation of a sinking fund; the Powers to be conferred on the committee; the legal position of the department under the Land Regulations; the company schemes of 1914 and 1915. In addition to these, a sub-committee held a special meeting, at which the Electrical Engineer, the Secretary of the Council and the Treasurer were present and were examined with a view to ascertaining the causes of the inter-departmental friction and how it could be removed.

The difficulties which have arisen in connection with the Municipal ownership and management of the electricity undertaking are due to its immense and rapid expansion. The first difficulty was the financial one —the burdening of the municipality with the repayment of the vast sums of money required for the business. The second arose from the fact that the department has outgrown the form of management designed for it.

The position during recent years was shortly as follows:—The Council were responsible for the safeguarding of the Municipal borrowings. They were continually being asked to obtain from the ratepayers authority to borrow larger and larger sums for the electricity undertaking. They were not wholly satisfied that the undertaking was free from the risks involved in such a manufacturing concern, the success of which seemed more and more dependent on the mills as power users. They were troubled with the difficulties which arose from the application of the existing municipal procedure to this industrial undertaking.

Company Scheme Not Feasible

The special committee have made a most careful and exhaustive enquiry into the whole subject of the management of the undertaking. Amongst many other subjects the incorporation of the department in any shape or form has been considered by this committee and is the subject of a report by a sub-committee. The conclusion arrived at is that no form of company scheme is feasible.

This Committee had therefore to adopt one of two principles:—

1.—To make the electricity committee managers of the undertaking, with the fullest possible powers, so as to relieve the Council of the burden of management, i.e., quasi independence.

2.—To knit the two bodies more closely together, so as to ensure co-operation and avoid friction and misunderstanding, i.e., intimate union.

The Committee have adopted the second of these two principles in the scheme which they propose for adoption, for the following reasons:

Under the restrictions imposed by the Land Regulations, as now interpreted by the committee's legal advisers, any form of delegation by the Council of discretionary executive powers is impossible: the Committee must remain advisory and the Council must continue responsible for acting on, or not acting on, the advice of the committee. Any form of independence of action is declared to be contrary to the Land Regulations and, further, it would introduce a sort of dual control and consequently might tend to increase, rather than diminish, the difficulties of the past and it is, therefore, inadvisable.

The friction and misunderstandings which appear to have arisen in the past were of two kinds, i.e. (1) between the Council and the electricity committee; (2) inter-departmental.

Reasons For Friction

The first may be attributed to several causes: The reasons for the decisions of the committee were sometimes not made sufficiently clear to the Council. These decisions were arrived at by the committee after explanations had been given by the Electrical Engineer and after full discussion with him of the technical and other questions involved. Possibly the member of Council on the Committee was personally not in favor of them. It was, however, his duty to express the views of the majority of the committee when the minutes came up for confirmation and, in the absence of the Electrical Engineer, the matter, possibly, was not fully understood.

To overcome this and to prevent any wide cleavage between the two bodies, this committee recommend that two members of the Council shall sit on the electricity committee and that, when the minutes come up for confirmation, the chairman of the electricity committee and the Electrical Engineer, shall be entitled to be present and explain their views.

Another cause of trouble was due to the desire of the Electricity Committee to bring the conditions of service of their technical and engineering employees more in line with those prevailing in industrial and manufacturing concerns. The Council appear to have felt that this might involve disparity of treatment between different classes of Municipal employees and, in certain cases, conflict with the Council's standing orders and was therefore undesirable.

This committee are of opinion that, as the department is a manufacturing concern, its employees need not necessarily be bound by the same conditions of remuneration and service as exist in other departments and make a recommendation to this effect. These changes should prevent any friction arising in the future between the Council and the committee.

Need Special Secretary

Inter-departmental difficulties were due mainly to the fact that the department had no secretary of its own, but its official correspondence and the keeping of its minutes, etc., had to be done by the Secretary of the Council, among other multifarious duties. This seems sometimes to have caused delay and misunderstanding.

The electricity committees of English Municipalities have invariably their own secretary and this committee recommend that this course should be adopted here. The work is naturally of a somewhat special and technical nature and the growth of the work, not only in this department, but in the Municipal Secretariat, fully justifies the change.

If the foregoing recommendations are adopted, this committee are of opinion that the management of the undertaking will work smoothly and efficiently in the future. No drastic change is recommended and, with the Land Regulations as they are, no drastic change is permissible.

It is only necessary to add a few words on the financial aspect of this question. As previously stated, it was the necessity for continual borrowing for the needs of this ever-growing department which alarmed the Council and suggested the propriety of making the undertaking itself solely responsible for its own loans. The electricity loans outstanding are now nearly Tls. 3,820,000 and these will be increased by a further Tls. 1,800,000 to provide for the extension which is now in hand. The committee, however, see no cause for alarm arising out of the fact that the department is rapidly expanding and, consequently, requiring further capital.

Undertaking Is On Paying Basis

No provision for the repayment of the existing loans has been made, though funds which might have been used for this purpose have been provided from the profits of the business and re-invested in the undertaking itself, thus obviating the necessity for further borrowing to that extent. In order to ascertain the true financial position of the department, the Municipal Treasurer was asked to report thereon and his report was laid before the committee in November. It deals exhaustively and lucidly with the whole matter and the conclusion is that the undertaking is on a thoroughly sound and paying basis. This is fully borne out by Mr. Preece.

All that is required to further strengthen the financial side of the department is provision for loan redemption. This committee recommend that provision be made for the redemption of electricity loans by a sinking fund.

Other improvements recommended by this committee are those relating to the form the budget should take and the manner in which the amount written off for depreciation should be shown in the accounts. It is further recommended that the Treasurer be brought more closely in touch with the committee, by being empowered to report direct to the committee.

In conclusion, this committee are of opinion that the electricity "unrest" of the last few years was due mainly to the large and continually increasing debt for electricity purposes, which naturally caused the Council anxiety. That anxiety should be allayed by the reports of the Treasurer and of Mr. Preece; but it must be borne in mind that, if the demand for electricity in the Settlement increases, it has to be met and such further capital as is required to extend the plant must be borrowed.

Must Meet Demands

So long as the undertaking remains a Municipal one, the duty of the Council is the same as that of any Municipality in England, i.e., they should meet the demand. The proportion of the total Municipal debt which is invested in the electricity undertaking will, therefore, in all probability be largely increased.

To safeguard the interests of debenture holders and ratepayers, every care should be taken to make the management as efficient as possible and to maintain and improve the financial soundness of the undertaking. The great success of the undertaking shows that the management by the electricity committee and the Council has been satisfactory and, with the alterations suggested, its efficiency should be improved.

The soundness of the undertaking depends, ultimately, on the prosperity of Shanghai and on the continuance of the use of electricity for light, heat and power. All that is possible is to provide by ample depreciation and sinking fund for the maintenance of the financial strength of the undertaking, as now recommended.

There follows a draft scheme on these lines for the management of the department and it is recommended that it be adopted by the Council for general use in the working and control of the undertaking.

Two Extremes in the Fighting Game

This interesting picture of Kid Williams, claimant to the bantamweight championship and Fred Fulton, prospective contender for the heavyweight title, was made when the two met recently in New Orleans. Fulton's size can be guaged from the fact that Williams is five feet, two inches in height.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai. February 29, 1916.

21. Field Operations: Saturday March 4, 1 Troop Light Horse, 2 Machine Guns, "A" Company (British), Portuguese Co., Japanese Company and Shanghai Scottish, under the Command of Major Pilcher, will *parade at Lay Road, corner of Yangtszepoo Road*, at 2.45 p.m.

Dress:—Drill Order with helmets.

1 Troop Light Horse, S. V. Artillery, 2 Machine Guns, Engineer Co., "B" Company (British), Customs Co., American Company, Chinese Company and Italian Company, under the Command of Captain Godfrey, will parade at Wayside, at 2.45 p.m.

Dress:—Drill Order with Forage Caps. 5 rounds of blank per gun and man will be issued. Umpires: The Commandant, Captain Ransom, Captain Canning, Captain Crighton.

LUXEMBURG DUCHESS SOON TO BE MARRIED

Young Sovereign, It Is Believed, Will Be Bride Of Austrian

Zurich, January 22, (via Paris.)—The Neue Zuricher Zeitung's Luxemburg correspondent announces that the marriage of Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg will probably take place soon. Court officials of Luxemburg favor an Austrian Archduke. The Duchess, for political reasons, cannot marry a German Prince, or any of the Bourbon Princes, and the Princes of the smaller neutral States are too young or are Protestants.

From the time of the treaty of Vienna in 1815 down to 1866 the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was a member of the Germanic Confederation. By the treaty of London, in 1867, it was declared to be a neutral State, and its integrity and independence were guaranteed by the Great Powers. The "statut de famile" of 1907, while providing succession in the female line of the house of Nassau, is said also to intimate that no succeeding Grand Duchess shall marry a Protestant or a descendant of the dethroned Bourbon-Orleanists or Bonapartists of France or a member of any of the reigning houses of Germany.

Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide was eighteen years of age when she succeeded her father in 1912.

Among the members of the house of Hapsburg Lorraine who might be considered eligible candidates for her hand are the Archduke Maximilian, younger brother of the Austrian heir presumptive, born in 1895; the Archdukes Leon and William, born respectively in 1893 and 1895, sons of the Archduke Karl Stephan, grandnephew of the Emperor, and the Archduke Rainer Karl, born in 1895, son of the Archduke Leopold Salvator, who is also a grandnephew of the Emperor.

GOETHALS NOW SEES END OF CANAL SLIDES

Washington, D. C., February 5.—Major-General Goethals intimated yesterday that it will be eight months before the canal is cleared of its slides for good. He appeared before the house appropriation committee yesterday and spoke for some time on the great canal and the problems that are now being worked out there.

In replying to questions asked by members of the committee he denied that the cause of the recent slides was the admission of water into the ditch before the work of excavation had been complete. In all, he told the committeemen, 8,000,000 cubic yards of earth had tumbled into the canal in the last big slides. The dredges are now removing this earth at the rate of 1,000,000 yards monthly.

General Goethals added that he is confident that when the canal is cleared this time there will be no further trouble with the cuts.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Strong winter monsoon, with rather fine weather along the coast.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 1, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Country Above Party

(New York World)

ONE part of the national-defense speech delivered yesterday by James R. Mann, the Republican leader of the House, ought to be committed to memory by every member of Congress:

"I think, then, that we ought to provide these great forces; that it ought to be considered an emergency matter, entirely apart from the ordinary routine or expense of Government, without regard to partisanship or party lines. If England and France and Germany and Italy can consider these propositions without party lines, a country like ours ought to be able to sweep aside mere partisan considerations and try all to stand together, loyal to our country, in the effort to aid the Administration of our Government."

That is the only spirit in which the Congress of the United States can afford to act in considering the defense of the Nation.

If the Republicans of the House and Senate measure up to the standard of patriotism defined by Mr. Mann, the preparedness bills will be enacted into law and the necessary money appropriated to carry out the army and navy programs.

There are many Democrats who oppose the President's recommendations on the theory that national defense is militarism. There are Republicans who oppose them for the same reason, and other Republicans who would commit the country to schemes of military expansion that the country will not tolerate. But if all the Democrats and all the Republicans who believe in rational measures of defense will work together and vote together, they will command an overwhelming majority in both branches of Congress.

It is necessary only to forget partisanship, forget that 1916 is a Presidential year, and to remember that two-thirds of the civilized world has been plunged into ruthless war, the nominal causes of which hardly arise to the dignity of being trivial.

We have seen the impossible happen. We have seen Europe drenched in blood. We have seen treaties reduced to waste paper and international obligations repudiated without a blush of shame. We have seen the law of nations transformed into the fiat of belligerents upholding the doctrine that might makes right, and we have seen the United States drawn to the very brink of a conflict which it has exerted every effort to avoid. All the old landmarks are gone, and each nation must make ready to protect its own.

Mr. Mann was not speaking as a jingo or a militarist. He was speaking as a Congressman who has "never believed in a large standing army," who "might have been properly classed as a little-navy man," who still believes that "we ought to strive to maintain peace at any hazard," but who knows that it is the duty of wise men to "prepare today for what might come tomorrow."

In his appeal to patriotism over partisanship and to intelligent foresight over blind sentiment, he spoke as a leader of Democrats no less than of Republicans.

MANAGING THE CITY

III.—'Jumping Jim's' Utopia

By Frederic J. Haskin

FAIRHOPE, Ala., January 11.—This is the only town in the United States, and probably the only one in the world, where nobody pays any taxes. It is a true municipal Utopia—the realization of an ideal. Incidentally, it is a thriving little city of 2,500 people, commandingly set on a breezy hilltop overlooking Mobile Bay.

Don't come down here, however, with the idea that you are going to get police and fire protection and all other municipal service free of charge. Fairhope is not a benevolent institution or an advertising scheme. It is the only living vindication of the practicability of Henry George's famous single tax theory.

One of the most ardent disciples of Henry George was General "Jumping Jim" Weaver, a picturesque political figure of the early nineties, whom you have probably forgotten. General Weaver was that rare sort of man, a dreamer who also acts. He espoused the cause of the Populists, ran for the presidency on that ticket in 1892, and received the votes of more than a million citizens. Many of the "heresies" in Weaver's platform have since become political staples for the two big parties.

Having failed to land the presidency, General Weaver determined to give a practical demonstration of some of his political ideas. Together with Gaston and Ballangee, he organized the Fairhope Industrial Association, whose purpose was "to establish and conduct a model community or colony free from private monopoly, and to secure to its members therein equality of opportunity, the full reward of individual efforts and the benefits of co-operation in matters of general concern."

After looking all over the United States, they selected this spot on the shores of Mobile Bay, in the firm belief that the splendid climate, the rich surrounding land and the excellent harbor would combine to make it a great city. Being idealists, they named it Fairhope, and Fairhope still seems well named today.

The working plan of the colony was both simple and modest. Each member paid $100. With this capital, a tract of land was bought and small plots were leased to the members or to anyone else who wished to settle there. The expenses of government were paid out of these rents. That is the essence of the Henry George theory—that there shall be no tax except in the form of rent for the land, which is always to remain the property of the state. Thus many of the inequalities of taxation are obviated, and the unearned increment due to the increase in the value of land, which is the basis of all real estate speculation, is absolished.

Fairhope is as unique in its method of government as in its revenue plan. To comply with the state law, a mayor and a council of nine members are elected and paid nominal salaries. The "estate" of the city, its lands, are administered by a committee of twelve, who are the real governing power of the community. The chairman of this committee is the secretary of the association, E. B. Gaston, the only survivor of the original colony, and perhaps the most influential man in Fairhope.

The conflict between politics and efficient methods, which has brought about commission government in so many American cities, does not figure in Fairhope's destiny because it never had any politics, in the usual sense of the word. In that fact lies its significance as a municipal experiment.

The Fairhope founders believed that as the city grew the increased value of its land would more than meet its increased municipal needs. Instead of paying to a landlord a rent sufficient to enable him to pay the taxes and make a personal profit, the Fairhope citizens would pay directly to the city a rental on the land alone which would suffice to run the government. Landlords, real estate dealers, and all that other class who live and grow fat on the growing value of the land without producing anything, were to have no place in Fairhope.

There were sixteen families in the original colony, and many of them could barely scrape together the $100 membership fee. One family traveled all the way from Ohio in a wagon. Gaston, secreatry of the association, is the only one of the original colonists still living.

These early colonists had nothing in common but their poverty and their faith in the single tax theory. An English farmer, a workman from a wagon spring factory, a small merchant, a blacksmith and a printer were among them. Out of their little capital of $1,600, they spent $240 for forty acres of land. This they divided into little tracts, upon which they built shanties and so they set about living General Weaver's dream.

The first years were hard ones. Their little plots of ground were not large enough to support them. None of them had capital with which to develop industries. Most of the men were forced to become laborers on adjoining plantations. But they stuck together through it all, because their purpose was not to get rich, but to demonstrate an ideal.

Had its founders happened to select one of the great crossroads of commerce as the site for their experiment, Fairhope might have become a great city and a striking example to all the world. For the plan worked and is working yet, only the splendid harbor and the rich lands failed to bring the material greatness which they seemed to promise. It was the climate that won the battle for Fairhope. Set on a plateau above the water, the town is swept by sea breezes all summer and yet is remarkably mild in the winter. It has become a combination winter and summer resort, and as such it may yet attain greatness and fame.

Today Fairhope is an incorporated town of the state of Alabama with a population of 2,500. It owns 4,200 acres of land worth about $50,000. The rental which it charges for its land is adjusted so that the income will just meet the municipal expenses. At present, lots 50 by 200 feet rent for $30 a year, and a similar lot just outside of the city is worth $500. So you can see that the Fairhope Association really saves money for its members.

The Fairhope people are proud of the success of their venture, and are always willing to try anything new in the way of co-operative or community enterprise. At one time they had a co-operative store, but it was given up after a fair trial because at that time the consumption of the community did not justify it. Later, they ventured upon the still more socialistic project of a community dining room, supported by all the people and where all the people were to dine like one big family. The experiment did not work. It was chiefly interesting as a demonstration of the fact that it is hard for more than one family to live under one roof.

Fairhope has built an excellent water works of its own, and for a time it ran its own telephone system, although this was finally sold to a large company.

The city's crowning business achievement, however, is its municipal wharf and railway. The town is situated fifty or sixty feet above the water, and its only connection with Mobile and the rest of the world is by boat. In order to expedite its shipments, a wharf was built on the bay and a railroad on which gasoline cars are operated was built from the waterfront to the center of the town. This system has not only boosted business in the city, but has been a paying property in itself.

In the early days, no-one seemed to recognize that Fairhope was on the map, and it was hard to induce a boat to stop there at all. With characteristic enterprise, the Fairhope people bought a vessel of their own and established a service between their town and Mobile. When the vessel was destroyed by fire a few years later they had so thoroughly demonstrated the value of their trade that a private line was glad of the opportunity to render the service.

There has been just one serious hitch in the working of the single tax theory in Fairhope, and that is due to the unfortunate detail that the state of Alabama as a whole is not operated on the same principle. For the state law requires that a tax must be paid on all properties such as buildings, furniture, etc. Fairhope gets around this difficulty by paying these taxes out of the land rents collected from the citizens. Now this is the difficulty:

Suppose that Mr. Roe and Mr. Doe are each renting a lot at $30 a year. Mr. Roe is prosperous and builds a $10,000 house on his lot, but Mr. Doe is poor and has only a shack worth a few hundred. Both are paying the same amount toward the state property tax, but Mr. Roe holds most of the property. In effect, poor Mr. Doe is paying rich Mr. Roe's taxes. Some of the Mr. Does became so excited about this state of affairs that they brought suit to dissolve the colony. They lost the case. But this incident proves that the ancient quarrel between those who have and those who haven't is apt to arise even among idealists.

Despite this little discord in the prevailing harmony, the Fairhope experiment may emphatically be said to have worked. It has demonstrated the practicability of the single tax theory on a small scale at least. So "Jumping Jim's" Utopia was not so visionary after all.

Why Curiosity?

The British army has just received a small but picturesque addition to its strength in a group of thirty recruits from Hongkong, says a London despatch to the New York World. Five times since the war began these men had petitioned the Governor of Honkgong to be released from the constabulary service that they might go to England and enlist, but each time their request was refused. Finally, however, they received permission to leave China and sailed for England. Their appearance on the streets of London was greeted with the greatest interest and curiosity.

-:- The Cry For Ships -:-

The Problem of Making 67 Ships Do the Work of 100

There is a famine of ships, and a ship famine today affects directly or indirectly every family in the land—either by increased prices, or by a lack of food and other things, says Public Opinion.

The fewer the ships, the higher the prices charged for sea-carriage; and today sea-carriage is at an unprecedented figure.

The ship famine is partly due to the large number of ships needed and taken by the Government, and to remedy the difficulty the Government now proposes to limit the shipping of unnecessary goods, so that more room may be found for essential things. Even the supply of paper is to be curtailed to make room for other cargoes.

"The scarcity and dearness of freights is affecting the trade of the whole world," says the *Statist*, which means, in plain English, that it is adding enormously to the sufferings of the very poor and is augmenting immensely the ultimate cost to the State of this unprovoked war.

"Germany deliberately set herself for half a century to prepare for the war. She has put her shipping under the protection of neutral States, and our Government helplessly looks on and pleads that it cannot deal with the difficulty. If we only had an elder Pitt, he would quickly find means of dealing with it."

1,000 Per Cent. Increase

"Requisitioning by the Admiralty has from the outset caused a shortage in the tonnage available for commercial purposes," says the *Economist*, "and as our expeditionary forces in the Mediterranean have grown in size and importance, the original shortage has become more and more serious, till now about one-third of our mercantile marine is directly employed in Government work. There has resulted such a rise in freights as is almost beyond one's comprehension.

"The cost of working, greatly as it has increased, is now almost a negligible factor, and freights in some trades are 10 times as high as they were before the war. With shippers scrambling over one another to get their cargoes carried, quotations are very largely nominal, but the following figures give a rough indication of the change that has taken place since war broke out:—

	1914	Now.
	s. d.	s. d.
Plate, U.K.	15 0	150 0
Calcutta, U.K.	17 6	150 0
Bombay, U.K.	15 0	125 0
Karachi, U.K.	12 0	120 0
U. S. Northern Range, U.K.	3 0	16 0
Cardiff, Genoa	7 0	78 0
Cardiff, Bahia	14 9	39 6
Cardiff, Rouen	3 10	23 6

"At the present time some freight rates are over 1,000 per cent. higher than they were before the war," says the *Statist*, "while the average rise in homeward rates is in the neighborhood of 800 per cent."

Sir Alfred Booth, of the Cunard Line, in a letter to the *Times* says that "67 ships cannot do the work of 100; for 35 per cent. of the British mercantile fleet has been taken by the Government for the war."

Shipping for Essentials Only

"It is manifest," he writes, "that we cannot hope to go on importing all the cargoes for which we find uses in times of peace. The problem is what cargoes shall we do without. If every industry in the country is determined to do its utmost to carry on business as usual, and if every individual in the country is determined to do his best to live in the same degree of comfort as in times of peace, then we must put up with high prices and high freights; as it is only by the forcing up of prices and freights that the rival claimants on our reduced ocean carrying power can determine what cargoes are to be brought and what shut out.

"The only possible alternative policy is for the State to prohibit the importation of all cargoes other than those necessary to the successful conduct of the war and to the existence of the nation. *There is ample tonnage left available to carry our war supplies, our essential food supplies, and the raw material required for our more important industries, but not to maintain a peace standard of business activity or of personal comfort.*"

Shipowners' Profits

"Early in October the English (*Gazette*) average price of wheat was 43s. 5d., and it is now 56s. 7d., in spite of the fact that the world's food supplies are abundant," says the *Statist*. "As matters stand at present, leaving out the possibility of any additional rise in freights bringing still higher prices of produce, the advance in freight rates since war began will impose a burden upon the British people of at least £300,000,000, apart altogether from the 50 per cent. of the profits of shipowners which will be paid into the Treasury; while, including the 50 per cent excess profits tax, *the direct and indirect cost to the consumer of the rise in freights since war began will be something like £400,000,000.*

"Inasmuch as it is of supreme importance that all the money needed for the war should be found, we should welcome such a rise in freight rates and in the prices of home-grown food-stuffs and other materials if the whole of the great profits accruing to shipowners, farmers, and others came into the coffers of the State. But as matters stand shipowners, farmers, and others are making great fortunes out of the misfortune of war, which is bringing losses to many people and which is severely taxing the resources of the State."

Impolitic and Unjust

"Doubtless a large part of the great profits now accruing to shipowners and to farmers will be returned to the State in subscriptions to War Loans; but, granted that this will happen, *it is obviously not only impolitic but unjust that a small section of the community should by an accident be permitted to make vast fortunes which, when war is over, will enable them to retire from business and to exact from persons who have borne the burden of the war a great annual tribute for ever,*" adds the *Statist*.

"In view of the shortage of tonnage, the public has a right to demand that the Government shall be responsible for the fair and just distribution of that tonnage between the various interests, and shall not avoid its responsibilities by leaving the matter entirely to the haggiers of the market."

Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, says that

"By stricter co-ordination we hope to avoid sudden rises of this kind in future, and by strict economy in the allocation and use of tonnage we shall be able to meet all the essential requirements both of ourselves and of the Allies; but the need for economy of tonnage in every Department is imperative, and articles which are not strictly necessary at the present moment may have to be shut out."

Canada In War Time

By Miss G. Newbery

(Miss Newbery is a sister of Miss Essylt Newbery of the Cathedral School, and has just arrived in Shanghai.)

THERE is probably not one of the British Colonies which takes a more vital interest in the great war than Canada. It is the people's one thought night and day, almost the only topic of conversation and the mainspring of their energies: everything turns on this paramount interest. The very children discuss the issues of the war and question their parents on what they cannot understand. The papers contain little else than war news and the pride and excitement when one of "our boys" distinguishes himself, is unbounded!

This state of affairs did not come all at once. Canada did not take the war very seriously at first; her easy confidence in the old country's ability to stand alone was hard to shake. "Oh, they are all right at home; why should we trouble?" was the keynote of their conversation. "If we're wanted, they'll let us know."

Consequently the first and second contingents sent from Canada contained at least 75% of men who were British born and bred. But their friends and comrades did not come back to them, except a few here and there, bruised and battered, mere wrecks of their former selves, with ghastly tales to tell of an an unequal fight against dishonorable methods. And Canadians awoke and remembered that they were like the loyal men of Australia.

Who by their mother's knee
Had learnt what Britain's coo-ee means
When it's heard across the sea,

Bone of England's bone, and flesh of England's flesh, and that they would render to England what was England's, namely, the devotion of sons to their mother.

Canada was in a state of great depression before the war, owing to the fact that the country's financial affairs were built on an artificial basis. The price of land had risen to absurd heights, far beyond the real value. Frequently the land, as land, was worthless, poor and rocky soil, often useless soon for building purposes. Real estate sharks would boom the land and unsuspecting settlers and speculators rushed eagerly to buy. Gambling in land became a regular vice which had caught the people in its grip, and it was not the estate agents who suffered! Reaction after this babble of prosperity was the actual sequence and the country was on the verge of ruin.

People had discovered that the artificial value of the land was gone, that it was useless for producing anything and that there was no prospect of recovering their money. The winter of 1914 was a terrible one for the country. It was impossible to cope with the distress in the towns; hundreds of women stenographers, thousands of farm and mining hands, male clerks, etc., sought employment without avail, and were finally forced to accept relief from the Government. Remember too, that a very large percentage of these were men and women of gentle birth and good education.

In Vancouver, relief committees were formed, which strove to cope with the ever-growing distress and as a last resource highly-trained women stenographers were set to make toys and games for a small wage, but in spite of everything things continued to look about as black as they could, and it seemed as though nothing could save the country from bankruptcy.

The war has saved Canada. This winter there has been practically no distress and no unemployment. Every woman who could, went home or to the United States last summer, and it is in fact extremely difficult at present to get domestic help. Patriotic Committees are doing splendid work, people giving generously.

The general depression previous to the war cleared out all unsound businesses, and those that have tided over the bad times are now on a firm basis again. Artificial values have completely subsided; for instance, clothing which was sold at a most exorbitant price before the war, is now, though in no wise inferior in quality, about half its former cost. War munition factories, of course, give employment to many while the war lasts; but quite apart from this, trade is gradually, but steadily recovering all over Canada, and the demand for labor is increasing by leaps and bounds. The people are learning the valuable lesson, that prosperity must in future depend, not on an unstable "real estate" bubble, nor on artificial land values, but on the producer, who gives his whole energies to the development of natural resources for there is no country in the world with so many latent possibilities as Canada.

Jam factories are springing up all along the West Coast and in Vancouver Island; this means an increased demand for fruit, and the increase of what are known as "berry farms" is very noticeable. The mining industry is also flourishing.

There are of course certain difficulties still to be overcome, and some industries are slow to recover. Canada has passed through a severe crisis and cannot be expected to regain her old ascendancy all at once. For instance, the lumber trade has received a set-back owing to lack of shipping facilities and many small up-country places are hard hit. The pathetic sight of a "deserted village" is not uncommon, the men having all gone to fight and the women either following their husbands home to England, or else migrating to the large towns where employment is plentiful.

A great future is expected for Canada after the war. Its people will be a great nation worthy of the stock from which they spring.

A great influx of immigrants is expected and preparations on a large scale are being made to receive them. They will find a home there in the truest sense of the word but never, while time shall be, will Canada forget the lessons she has learned nor her ties of affection and allegiance to *"The Old Country."*

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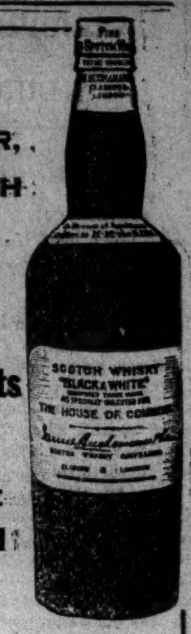

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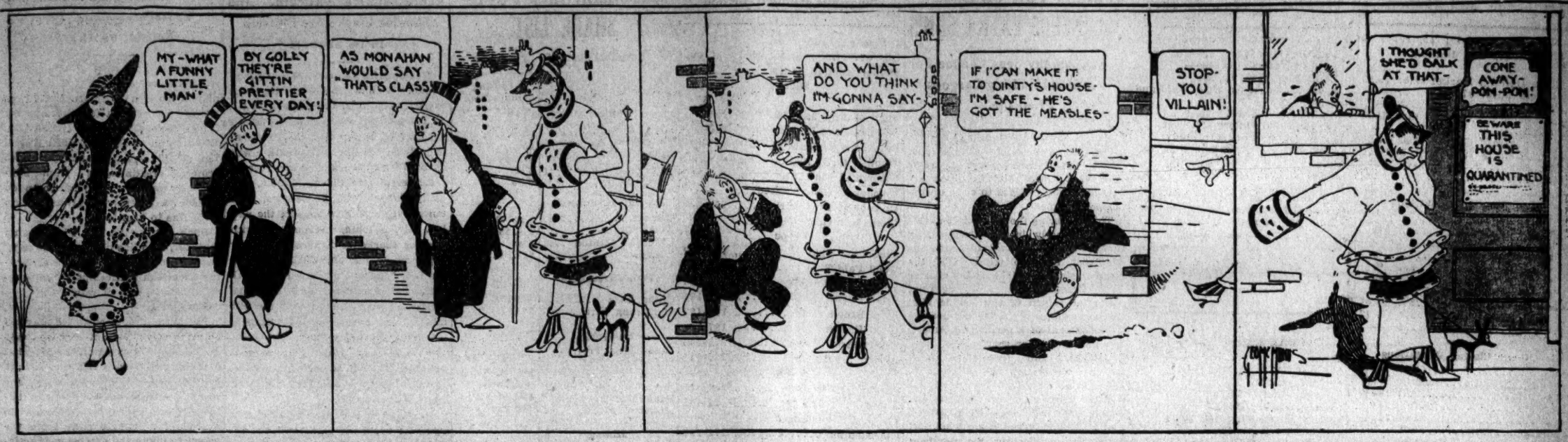
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Institutions That Are Tombs For The Living

By Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst

In producing effects, whether upon body, mind or morals, nothing will altogether take the place of direct affectionate influence of person upon person. A physician, trained under the discipline of the old school, told me a while ago that the longer he practised the less stress he laid upon pills and powders and the more upon the faith had in him by his patients.

Although personality is something which we cannot understand, yet there is no question about its efficiency, and there seems to be an increased tendency toward its recognition. Cases in greater and greater frequency are coming to notice where mental stupidity has been aroused to normal alertness as a result of close, kindly contact and personal discipline.

I personally know of the case of a young fellow some years ago whom the rest of us regarded as not only defective but absolutely idiotic. His father, a distinguished New England educator, and who did not believe in idiocy, selected as his son's companion a man of clear mind, clean life and warm heart and put the boy under his daily and constant ministering care.

He gradually emerged from his condition of mental helplessness, became a college graduate and the recipient of a degree. If he had been put under official and institutional care the case would probably have issued as such cases are expected to issue, viz., in lifelong incarceration in a madhouse.

I had an intimate friend who spent nearly fifty years in such a place, and I could never learn that anything was done for her except to turn her over to the care of salaried attendants with instructions to feed her enough to keep her alive and clothe her enough to keep her comfortable. After a great deal of sad experience in these matters I have come to look upon an insane hospital as being to some extent the tomb in which a certain class of invalids are buried before life has become extinct.

No person, except when a possible source of danger to others, should be put in such an institution and herded with other patients that are more or less maniacal, if friends have the means of keeping him outside and arranging to have him kindly ministered to and his backward powers affectionately fostered.

A case strikingly illustrative of the principle for which I am contending is to be seen at the present time in New York city. I have been acquainted with it for some time and had the opportunity last week of observing the progress that is being made. The subject is a boy ten or twelve years of age. Nine months ago there was nothing about him except his form to indicate that he was anything other than an animal. He was unable to walk, was blind and could not talk. He groveled on the floor, howled if he was approached and would crawl under the table like a frightened dog. Scarcely could any condition be more hopeless.

The lady who undertook his treatment, Madame Pilar-Morin, labored with him for two weeks before she could come near him or get anything but distant access to him. The only expedient available at the outset was her voice, which she used in a way and with a quality of intonation that was expressive of love, and which fell upon his ear as a kind of affectionate caress.

Two or three hours in the morning and the same length of time in the afternoon were devoted to him for a fortnight before he began to become tractable or to show any symptoms of intelligent responsiveness. That was nine months ago. As already said, I saw the boy last week. With considerable assistance he is now able to walk and can see. I heard him speak, and he articulates with a distinctness that makes his words easily intelligible. What all this indicates as to the wise and affectionate perseverance of Madame Morin is something that need not be enlarged upon.

Writing in reference to another case Dr. G. Lenox Curtis says: "Could those who refuse to save the life of this child put forth a scientific effort and familarize themselves with Madame Pilar-Morin's methods of human reclamation I doubt not they would rescind their decision and welcome the opportunity that has come to them as they might welcome a beneficial revelation from the Unseen."

How far this process of improvement could be carried is of course problematic, but whether to a greater or less extent, there remains undisturbed the fact which this article is written to illustrate, that the personal element when exercised in affectionate outflow toward the infirm is possessed of tremendous efficiency. There is a power in warm blood that there is not in cold blood. There is a dynamic property in passion that there is not in intellect.

Members of the medical profession are naturally conservative, as are those of the other professions. Oyster-like our impulse is to close our shell at the approach of intrusion. But little by little whatever by prolonged experimentation justifies itself, has to be accepted and there is one more added increment of knowledge.

There is one more illustration that can be used and one referring to a different aspect of the line of effort pursued by Madame Morin. I refer to the phenomenal success reported by Lillian Wald, which the nurses connected with the "House on Henry Street" have had in dealing with cases of pneumonia. It is an understood fact that those nurses do not work at all in the capacity if hirelings. There is no flavor of the institutional in their policy of working. They go from house to house and make personal and devotedly affectionate application of their thorough medical training to the cases requiring their attention.

I quote from the book recently issued from the Henry Street Settlement: "Our records show that in 1914 the Henry Street staff cared for 3,535 cases of pneumonia of all ages, with a mortality rate of 8.05 per cent. For purposes of comparison four large New York hospitals gave us their records of pneumonia during the same period. Their combined figures totaled 1,612, with a mortality rate of 31.2 per cent. Among children under two—the age most susceptible to unfortunate termination of this disorder—the mortality rate from pneumonia in one hospital was 51 per cent., and the average of the four was 38 per cent., while among those of a corresponding age cared for by our nurses it was 9.3 per cent."

It will not be fair to treat this comparison as a criticism upon hospitals, or upon hospital nurses. Hospitals are a necessity and are doing splendid work and deserve the cordial support of the city and the people. But there is an inevitable difference between the atmosphere of an institution and that diffused by an individaul worker whose scientific training is unconventionally and affectionately concentrated upon the individual sufferer; and visiting nursing is bound to be increasingly a feature of the art of hygienics in the years to come.

Moral Instructions

By way of abundant reminder, the Ta Huang Ti has wired some moral instructions to his officers at the front. The latter are reminded that their place in every engagement is at the head of their men in order to inspire them to courage and bravery, and that considerate and impartial treatment must be shown to the men under their command so that unity and harmony shall exist between the rank and file. A monarchist paper remarks that these sentiments are sure to influence the course of the campaign in the South.—*Peking Gazette.*

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 29, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.55
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1925
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅜ Tls.	7.65
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	10.50
Peking Bar	390
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.01
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.77
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7⅜
London	Demand	2-7⅛
India	T.T.	194¼
Paris	T.T.	364
Paris	Demand	364½
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62
New York	Demand	62⅛
Hongkong	T.T.	74¼
Japan	T.T.	80½
Batavia	T.T.	145¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅝
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-8½
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅛
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-8⅛
Paris .....4 m-s.	381
Hamburg .....4 m-s.	—
New York .....4 m-s.	64½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—	Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs.	4.09
,, ,, 1—	Marks.	3.07
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.39
,, ,, 1—	Rupees.	2.21
,, ,, 1—	Roubles.	2.35
,, ,, 1—	Mex. $.	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.55
Chinese Dollars, 72.4875
On Peking, Demand, 105⅛
On Tientsin, Demand, 106⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 82⅛
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 109
On Nanchang, Demand, 73⅛
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅞
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, 98
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86⅛
February 29, 1916.

EXPORTS STILL GAINING

Trade Balance for Japan Over 20 Million Yen For 1916

Tokio, February 21.—The foreign trade of Japan for the second ten days of February was valued at 22,235,000 yen worth of exports, and 17,907,000 yen imports, a balance of 4,320,000 in favor of exports. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, exports have increased by 14,520,000 yen The total amount of the excess of exports over imports since the beginning of January is 23,140,000 yen.

The exports from Yokohama for the second ten days were 8,946,548 yen, while the imports were 4,768,858 yen; a balance 4,177,690 yen being in favor of exports. The total amount of the exports and imports since the beginning of this year is 69,749,830 yen, with an excess of exports over imports of 26,031,366 yen.

NO ENGLISH COAL ORDER

A rumor is current on the Japanese coal market that the British order for 700,000 tons of Japanese coal has now been accepted by the M. B. K. on condition that in view of the shortage of ships British ships will be used for transportation, says the Japan Advertiser. But the truth of such a rumor is denied by a party well informed on the coal business, who explains that though England has many merchant ships she cannot afford to spare a sufficient number of ships for the transportation of such a vast quantity of coal. Secondly, there is no reason why England cannot obtain a cheap and abundant supply of coal from the United States, instead of obtaining it from Japan at a great sacrifice in freight. The rumor, it seems, must have been circulated by Kyushu coal men in their attempt to raise the price of coal.

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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 28.—Following are today's rubber prices:—
Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 9d. to 3s. 8¾d. Paid and Sellers.
April to June delivery 3s. 9d. to 3s. 8¾d. Paid and Sellers.
Tendency of market: Firm.
Last quotation, London, February 26:—
Spot: 3s. 7¾d. to 3s. 8½d. Paid and Sellers.
April to June delivery: 3s. 8¼d. to 3s. 8¾d. Paid and Sellers.
Tendency of market: Firm.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, February 29, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
S.M.C. 6% 1911 Tls. 106.75
Kaipings "B" Tls. 11.60
Langkats Tls. 38.75
Langkats Tls. 39.50
New Engineering Tls. 10.50
Shanghai Dock Tls. 64.50
Almas Tls. 18.75
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.60
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.65
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75
Bukits Tls. 7.50
Bukits Tls. 7.80
Consolidated Tls. 5.35
Dominions Tls. 18.75
Dominions Tls. 19.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 12.25
Java Consolidated Tls. 26.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.30
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.50
Repah Tls. 1.60
Samagagas Tls. 1.47½
Sungalas Tls. 3.75
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00
Butes Tls. 2.10
Senawangs Tls. 24.00
Direct Business Reported
Langkats Tls. 38.50
Langkats Tls. 38.75
Langkats Tls. 39.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 25.25
Semambus Tls. 2.30
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.70
Taipings Tls. 3.55
Kroewoeok Tls. 26.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions.

Shanghai, February 29, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Gulas Tls. 11.90 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.30 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.25 cash
Tebongs Tls. 35.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 15.25 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 18.50 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.20 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.25 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.50 March
Almas Tls. 19.00 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.25 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.85 cash
Direct
Chengs Tls. 5.15 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.25 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 18.25 cash
Anglo Jacas Tls. 16.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.40 cash
Tebongs Tls. 37.00 April
Chembers Tls. 2.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.65 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00 cash

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Paid-up Capital £220,899

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FREIGHT FOR ORIENT NEEDS EXTRA SHIPS

U. S. Company Sees Chance For Profit in Handling Cargoes Piled Up

San Francisco, February 2.—The accumulation of freight at this port for the Orient has become so great that W. R. Grace and Co. have arranged for six voyages to clear up the business in sight.

This will bring the steamer Pennsylvania, formerly in the Pacific Mail service, back into the trade with the far east for two trips. But the steamer simply will be under charter to the Grace company, and it does not mean the return of the Pacific Mail to the business it abandoned, nor the establishment of a permanent American line to the far east.

Whether the American International corporation will attempt to restore the American flag in regular service between San Francisco and Japan and China still is undecided, and will hinge largely upon what sort of legislation affecting the merchant marine gets through the present congress.

Recommends New Steamers

J. H. Rosseter, manager for W. R. Grace and Co., said yesterday he had advocated that the American International Corporation build four or five steamers as good as or better than the Manchuria and Mongolia to operate in an Oriental line out of San Francisco, subject to reasonable Government assurances. He said:

There are no such steamers to be had at the present time, and as it would take two years or more to build them it can be seen readily just how remote is the chance of re-establishing an American line to the Asiatic coast. There is absolutely no likelihood of the old Pacific Mail Oriental liners coming back to this Coast, as they have more than enough business on the Atlantic coast.

The new vessels recommended for the service out of San Francisco would cost $15,000,000. But there has been no action yet on the recommendation, nor will there be, according to good authority, until Washington has expressed itself finally upon the subject of the merchant marine.

Rates Are Very High

Although Pacific Mail stock is held by W. R. Grace and Co., it was asserted pointedly yesterday that the former company had no connection whatever with the six voyages that have been arranged. There are seven Pacific Mail vessels in the South American trade, the business does not justify more than five.

The Peru, now being repaired here, will go out in place of the Pennsylvania, and the latter has been chartered by the Grace company. The Aztec also is under charter. The Grace steamers, Santa Cruz and Casique, will be sent to the Orient with freight that has been piling up here.

But after these voyages there is no indication that W. R. Grace and Co. will seek to remain in the Oriental business. Rates just now are very high, which is due to the shortage of bottoms, and is the only circumstance, it is said, that could make such voyages profitable to vessels of small capacity.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 28.—Today's Cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans, Spot	7.74d.
March-April	7.48d.
October-November	7.21d.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, February 16.—Following were the prices realised at our rubber auction today:—

Sheet	per pcl. $
Smoked Fine Ribbed @	197-185
Smoked good Ribbed „	182-170
Smoked Fine Plain „	189-185
Smoked Good Plain „	—
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed „	175-169
Unsmoked Good Ribbed „	—
Unsmoked Fine Plain „	165
Unsmoked Good Plain „	—
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin „	197-187
Good Pale Thin „	195-185
Good Pale Blanket „	194-184
Good Brown Blanket „	184-181
Fine Brown „	189-187
Good Brown „	187-169
Good Dark „	175-160
Barky „	167-131
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed „	154-110
Loose „	135-100
Sheet	
Cupwashing „	171-166

London quotations:
Fine Pale Crepe ..... 3s. 7d.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 3s. 6⅛d.
Catalogued for sale .....Pcls. 6,297
Sold .....Pcls. 4,005

Since our report of the 9th inst., our market continued its upward move. On Monday and Tuesday last $180-185 was paid for "Prime" but an uncertain feeling prevailed as to the future and transactions were in consequence restricted. The rapid advance and great activity shown this morning came as a surprise to everybody. Our auction opened with a sharp competition at about $190 for prime grades, but within the next few minutes up to $197 were paid. A hard competition at figures mentioned continued up till about noon when prices for ribbed smoked Sheet suddenly declined to $189-185, while pale Crepe held its own. After tiffin interval the auction was continued: Pale Crepe, of which little was on offer, sold steadily at $195-190. Ribbed smoked Sheet could not recover its position. Large quantities of the latter grade were consequently withdrawn during the afternoon. Medium and lower grades were in strong demand at about 15 points above last week's prices. In plain Sheet next to nothing was done. Sellers holding for exceptional high prices.

Banks' buying rate on
London 3 m-s. ..... 2s. 4⅞d.
Banks' buying rate on
London demand ..... 2s. 4 13-32d.
Banks' buying rate on
New York demand .. 56½d.

CRISIS AT ADEN DENIED

London, January 27.—The official press bureau this evening gave out a statement denying the truth of the reports contained in the Cologne Volks-Zeitung's dispatch from Cairo concerning the situation at Aden. A dispatch from Berlin gives this version of the German advices:

According to the Kolnische Volks-Zeitung's Cairo correspondent the situation of the British forces at Aden in December was reported dangerous. Aden was surrounded from the land side by numerous strong well-armed Arab tribes and a few Turkish regulars.

"The British garrison, consisting of 20,000 men, was said to be defending itself stubbornly, and only the fire from the warships had saved them from capture."

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, February 23:—The following returns have been compiled unde the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce :—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight exclusive cost of packing for export.	Per picul Tls.	Week ended 5. to 15 Feb. Piculs.
Cowhides, Best selected	66.00	1,562
,, Seconds		
Buffalo hides, No.1		—
,, ,, 10-35 lbs.		
,, ,, 36-60 ,,		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 21bs, 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(*Pieces*)	—	107,906
Buffalo Horns, average 3lbs. each	—	—
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	—	2,004
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,	—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	
Jute (Abutilon)	—	
White Vegetable Tallow Kinchow	13.70	10,615
,, ,, Pingchow and-or Macheng	13.70	
,, ,, Mongyu	10.50	
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	13.20	
Animal Tallow	15.50	1,653
Gallnuts, Usual shape	28.00	1,345
,, Plum ,,	35.00	
Cotton	—	17,902
Black Bristles, Riffings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4"		
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6	—	71
4½" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5½" 5¾" 6"		
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Turmeric	—	534
Sesamum Seed, White	4.00	44,659
,, ,, Yellow		
,, ,, Red		
,, ,, Black		
Yellow Beans	—	11,286
*Broad Beans	—	
Sesamum Seed Oil	—	1,015
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	—
,, (shelled)	—	10,034
Wood Oil	13.00	15,166
Tea Oil	10.50	105
Bean Oil	8.10	4,314

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$800.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3 S.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$417 B.
North China	Tls. 182½
Union of Canton	950
Yangtsze	$245 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$161 B.
Hongkong Fire	$410
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 130 B.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11.60Sa.
Oriental Cons.	$7s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.30 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old $97 S. new 93 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 64½ Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93.
Hongkong Wharf	$76.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 106
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$7½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111
International	Tls. 71 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78
Soy Chee	Tls. 42.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13.30 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$140 B.
Green Island	$10.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 40 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$62½
Lane, Crawford	$99 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6.80 B.
Weeks	$18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2.05
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.30 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7½ B.
Bute	Tls. 2.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.70 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.15 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.35 B.
Dominion	Tls. 19 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 12¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 26 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 23 B.
Karan	Tls. 18½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 15¾ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 25½ B.
Padang	Tls. 18¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 14½ B.
Permata	Tls. 7½ S.
Repah	Tls. 1.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.47½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 10¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.30 B.
Senawang	Tls. 24 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.70 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 3¾ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Kelantan	1½ S.
Taiping	Tls. 3.55 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 35 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94¼
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 28 was 179 tons."

WILSON CONVERTS FOES OF SHIP BILL

Representative Kitchin And Senator Clarke Are Enlisted In Its Support

Washington, January 26.—Administration leaders believe there is every prospect of the early adoption of a Government ship Purchase bill as a result of conferences the President had today with Democrats, who opposed a similar measure last year.

Representative Claude Kitchin, majority leader of the House, has tentatively agreed to support the new bill. Mr. Kitchin, in company with Senator Clarke of Arkansas, another opponent of the bill which failed in the last Congress, conferred at length with the President, and a virtual agreement was reached that the bill, minus the permanent Government ownership feature, would be put before the Senate and House as soon as possible. The bill, according to present plans, will come ahead of the preparedness program.

Mr. Kitchin told the President that while he could not be a zealous advocate of the legislation, he was willing to promise not to stand in the way of it, and probably to vote for it. This promise, however, was contingent upon changes in the bill that would eliminate any possibility that the Government might enter permanently into the shipping trade.

The President asked Mr. Kitchin to examine the tentative draft of the modified bill, and to inform him as to his views. President Wilson is understood to have expressed the belief that Mr. Kitchin would find that the measure in its present shape was one that all Democrats, including those who fought the former measure, might now support.

Clarke Won Over

Senator Clarke would not discuss the bill tonight, but some of his friends said they believed the measure could be submitted in a form to meet his approval.

Among other Democratic Senators who fought the shipping bill last year, and who have discussed it recently with the President, are Senators Hardwick, Hitchcock, O'Gorman and Vardaman. It became known today that one evening last week Mr. Wilson surprised a Congressional party of men and women by appearing unannounced at Senator Clarke's hotel, where he conferred for half an hour with the Arkansas Senator in a corner of the hotel parlor.

The new bill, it is understood, follows the former measure with the exception of the concession regarding the permanent government ownership of the proposed shipping line. The bill soon to be introduced also embraces the naval auxiliaries, but these vessels may be leased or sold to private parties as merchant steamers. The freight, rathers than passenger business, is sought under the new plan, and it is not contemplated that the vessels shall be adapted to passenger service to any important degree.

The bill is framed so that the Government from the outset may lease its naval auxiliary vessels, or it may operate them if it is found impossible to negotiate leases. Vessels leased are to be turned over to private agencies with the express understanding that the ships may be put into the naval service at any time they may be needed.

It is understood that the bill does not propose in any sense to embark the Government upon a policy of perpetual ownership and operation of steamship lines, and the naval auxiliary feature will go far toward meeting the objection of Democrats who refused to vote with the Administration last session. Mr. Kitchin said his understanding was that the present bill would permit the leasing of Government ships at any time—both during and after the European war.

It is Mr. Kitchin's understanding, however, that the suggested time limit for the disposal of the ships is not carried in the bill. Insurgent Democrats last session agreed on a proposition that the ships should be sold by the Government "within two years after the expiration of the European war."

Calls for $50,000,000

As the bill is now drawn it does not embody this specific language, but the vessels will be primarily for the use of the navy as auxiliaries and their participation in the merchant trade may be terminated at any time.

The bill retains the provisions for the issuance of bonds to purchase or build the requisite number of vessels. The bond issue, it is said, is $50,000,000. In other respects the new bill is not radically dissimilar from the old.

"I have not had an opportunity to examine the bill," said Mr. Kitchin after his return from the White House. "I understand, however, that the permanent Government ownership feature is cured and it was to this that I particularly objected last session. If the bill is so drawn that these vessels may be considered as naval auxiliaries and not as permanent competitors of American concerns that have established routes, I will be willing to see the bill pass."

Torpedo-Proof Shields Latest Warship Device

Invention Designed to Make Big Vessels Immune From Submarine Attacks

Long, floating steel shields, paralleling the vessel from bow to stern, may be seen on American battleships visiting Shanghai a few years in the future, according to despatches from Washington to the New York World. The shields are the latest device to protect dreadnoughts from submarine attacks. They are intended to form a defensive bulwark from waterline to keel level.

Such is the plan of a Philadelphia inventor, who has filed with the navy department plans for thus safeguarding American battleships from torpedo attack in case of war.

Theory of It

The idea of a steel shield, carried from 20 to 30 feet out from the side of the vessel is based on the fact that a submarine usually has a chance to fire but one torpedo at a ship. The shield would receive the blow of the torpedo and cause the projectile to explode far enough away from the vessel to make the explosion practically harmless in so far as the battleship itself is concerned. Of course part of the shield would be hopelessly demolished, but the whole shield, long as a battleship, can be furnished, it is estimated, for $50,000.

These shields need only be carried when the battleship enters a war zone where submarines are known or are expected to be operating. One of the clever features of the plan is to disguise the floats, supporting the shield in the water by its upper edge, as submarines. The float, under ordinary circumstances, is a long tube of steel, which is but little wider, comparatively speaking, than the width of the shield itself.

Assuming that these floats are made much larger and painted to resemble submarines, an enemy submarine, rising for observations to port or starboard probably would be deceived by the locks of the "dummy" on either side of the vessel, and, if she attacked at all would attack by torpedo only from a distance which would greatly diminish accuracy of aim. Should the torpedo strike the defense screen it would appear that a submarine itself had been struck and the attacking craft would, in all probability, escape before discovering the mistake.

Particularly, however, is the shield adapted to the protection of vessels in harbors, where submarines have occasionally penetrated and wrought great havoc to vessels of all sorts.

Advantage Over Chain Net

When a vessel equipped with one of these shields goes into action the shield can be cast adrift and picked up after the engagement.

Another plan suggested is to equip these shield floats with life-lines, which, when the shields are cast adrift at the beginning of an engagement ,would serve as a support for survivors of vessels which might be sunk.

The greatest objection to the torpedo nets carried on vessels at the present time is their tendency to rise to the surface as the vessel gains speed, besides materially reducing the speed of the towing vessel.

The shield offered to the navy can be manufactured and delivered in quick time to any naval base, and it requires but little time to attach it.

It is proposed also to equip transatlantic liners with the shield. Another use proposed is to tow three or four screens behind a destroyer, keeping them separated, of course, to "sweep" areas of sea free from mines. If the screen hits a mine, the mine mayor may not explode, but it makes no material difference to the destroyer as the explosion would be so far astern as to be harmless to the vessel itself.

896 British Vessels Lost in 15 Months

500 of These Are Traced To Enemy Action; Others To Natural Causes

London, January 27.—Since the outbreak of the war to the end of last October 254 British merchant steamers, aggregating 542,648 tons, were lost "through enemy action," according to a White Paper issued tonight. Of these 171 were sunk by submarines, forty-six by warships, and thirty-seven by mines.

Nineteen sailing ships, of a tonnage of 15,542, were sunk. The fishing vessels sunk numbered 227, of which 158 were steam and sixty-nine sailing. Their aggregate tonnage was 14,104. The total number of vessels known to have been lost through "enemy action" is 500.

In the same period 167 steamers, aggregating 143,992 tons, were lost "by ordinary marine casualties, of which fourteen of a tonnage of 14,133, were returned as missing."

The loss of some of these, says a footnote, was "probably due to mines or other enemy action."

Sailing vessels to the number of 229, and of a tonnage of 31,253, were also the victims of ordinary marine casualties. This puts the total losses up to the end of October at 896 vessels.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund,
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
ChangchunHarbin		Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiuklang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund..... 500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	TandjongBalei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN.
Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. $4,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 29, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	—
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	15-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Salmi	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	15-16
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.50
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For February 29th, March 1st and 2nd.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE BLACK BOX"

Showing 9th and 10th Episodes
"LOST IN LONDON"
and
"THE SHIP OF HORROR"
In Four Reels.

Patrons remember that the Great Film is nearing its climax and is consequently becoming of extraordinary interest.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War incidents,

"A LOVER OF LITTLE FEET"
A film full of live comedy.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In a Two-Act Comedy
"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"

Mabel Normand, Chas. Chaplin, Mack Sennett, and two reels of the greatest serio-comic performances on motor cycle and racing car ever screened.

The Hongkew Skating Rink

GRAND CHARITY MASQUERADE CARNIVAL
for the
WAR RELIEF FUND
On Saturday, March 4th
SKATING from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.
and
DANCING from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m.
ADMISSION $1.00
Prizes will be given for Fancy Costume (Ladies and Gentlemen), Fast Skating etc., etc., etc.
The Hongkew Skating Rink
North Szechuen Road (Ext.)
opposite road to the old
International Skating Rink

8839

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 29th Feb. and 1st and 2nd March

All Comedy Pictures
"HIS PHANTOM FRIEND"
3 Parts
"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"
Featuring
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
MABEL NORMAND
"THE PRIDE OF THE FORCE"
and
"BILL'S JOB"

Grand Variety Entertainment

Benefit performance for the famous Spanish Dancers
MERRY AND MONTES
AT THE
LYCEUM THEATRE
9.15 p.m.
Friday, 10th March, 1916.

Songs, Dances, Bull Fight, etc.
Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Pedro P. Villaverde.

Booking at Moutrie's
Usual prices.

8890

LYCEUM THEATRE

SATURDAY,
March 4th, 1916

FAREWELL CONCERT
BY
Mme. Van Brandt
AT
POPULAR PRICES

Stalls and Dress Circle
$3.00
Pit **$2.00**
AND
Gallery **$1.00**

Booking at Moutrie's

8686

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

TONIGHT TONIGHT
New Programme

1.— *"THREE FRIENDS"*
An Interesting Comedy.
2.— *"A BURNING TRAIN"*
1st Part
A very thrilling Italian Drama.
3.— *"A BURNING TRAIN"*
2nd Part
A very thrilling Italian Drama.

INTERVAL

4.— **"THE BLACK BOX"**
5th Episode. 1st Part.
5.— *"THE BLACK BOX"*
5th Episode. 2nd Part.
6.— *"A GAME OF POKER"*
Mirth Provoking Keystone Comedy

This Theatre is built on the most Sanitary principle, the Comfort and Health of our Patrons being one of our desiderata.

DRESS CIRCLE 30 Cts. Only

For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th February and 1st and 2nd March

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
PROGRAMME
"SINGAPORE"
Interesting
"WILD WEST LOVE"
Keystone Comedy
"IN THE LAND of DREAMS AND LOVE"
5 Parts
"CHARLIE BY THE SEA"

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 4		New York	City of Baroda	Jap	Mason	M.B.K.
" 5	P.M.	San Francisco	Hazel Dollar	Br	Ridley	R. DollarCo
" 9	P.M.	Tacoma	Canada Maru	Jap.	Hori	A. T Co.
" 12	5 M[illegible]	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
" 17	P.M	San Francisco etc..	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
" 19	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N Y K
" 24	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 5	P.M	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A T. Co.
" 7	P.M	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C P O S.
" 9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T Co.
" 17	P.M	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap	Saitow	A. T. Co.
" 30	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 6	P.M	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap	Togo	A. T. Co
June 24	P.M	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 23	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Mar 1	8.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Watsuyama M.	Jap.	Yuhi	N. Y. K.
" 1	6.30*	Kobe Yokohama	Kitano Maru	Ja .	Cope	N Y K
" 1	9.0*	Kobe, Yokohama	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie M. M.
" 2	9	Kobe, Yokohama	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P & O
" 3	P.M.	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R V F
" 17	P.M	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Shinyo Maru,	Jap.	Filmer	A T Co
" 24	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	E'press ofRussia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Mar 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Prosteslaus	Br.	Braithwaite	B. & S.
" 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
" 1	6.30*	Marseilles etc.,	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
" 2	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
" 6	10.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Okamoto	N Y. K.
" 6		Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
" 8		London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
" 15		Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eumaeus	Br.	Martens	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Dodd	B. & S.
" 20	A.M.	Colombo	Novara	Br.	Headington	P. & O.
" 23		London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
" 29	A.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.
Apr 2		Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
" 3	..	Bombay	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 17	..	Bombay	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Mar 1	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinyu	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.
" 1	10.00*	Wuhu, Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	Partridge	B. & S.
" 1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 1	10.00*	Amoy Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 1	10.00*	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	Martin	B. & S.
" 2	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
" 2	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow H'kong,	Feiching	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co.
" 4	11.00*	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
" 5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 6	10.00*	Wuhu, Canton	Tientsin	Br.	Cogan	B. & S.
" 7	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
Apr 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Mar 1	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	Meyrick	B. & S.
" 1	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Haichi	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S.N.Co
" 2	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
" 3	P.M.	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R. V. F.
" 4	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Mar 1	M.N	Hankow, etc.,	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 1	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
" 1	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
" 1	M.N.	do	Ningsbao	Chi.	Murray	N S N Co
" 2	M.N	do	Yobyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 2	M.N	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 2	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.
" 3	M.N.	do	Siniwo	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
" 3	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Somerville	B. & S.
" 5	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	McIlwain	C.M.SN.Co.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 29	Ningpo	Kiangtoon	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 29	Hongkong	Kitano Maru	5282	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.	
Feb 29	Hongkong	Miyazaki Maru	5280	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.	
Feb 29	Japan	Rokkosan Maru	1148	Jap.	Mayetomi	M. B. K.	
Feb 29	Hongkong	Amazone	2959	Fr.	Antran	M M.	
Feb 29	Japan	City of Baroda		Jap.	Mason	M B K.	
Feb 29	Tsingtao	Wenchow	580	Br.	Pursiow	B. & S.	W T W
Feb 29	Hankow	Kiangtoo	1468	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 29	Hankow, etc.,	Talee Maru	2972	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 29	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1955	Br.	Eady	B. & S.
" 29	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	2283	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co
" 29	Hankow, etc.	Kiangkwan	2368	Chi	Tenley	C.M.SN.Co.
" 29	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtee	464	Chi	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.
" 29	Wuhu	Toonan	942	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co.
" 29	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	Langster	C.M.SN.Co.
" 29	Shinwangtao	Burrumbeet	156	Br.	Heppell	K M A
" 29	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	209	Jap.	Sato	S.M.R.Co
" 29	Hongkong	Alcinous	4278	Br.	Bie	B. & S.
" 29	Ningpo	Kiangtoon	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 29	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	1953	Br.	Meyrick	J. M. & Co.
" 29	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
" 29	Hankow, etc.,	Poyang	1892	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
" 29	Amoy, Swatow.	Tamsui	919	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 29	Chefoo, Tientsin	Heinchi	1385	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.SN.Co.
" 29	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.SN.Co.
" 29	Foochow	Hsinyu	1027	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.
" 29	Hankow, etc.,	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Tasano	N.K.K.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 P	Feb. 23	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
S.N B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
YFFDW	Feb 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
I o	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P&OBI	Oct. 31	Tsingtao	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Helenus	Feb. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Kioto	Dec. 14
Knight Companion	Feb 21
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Cordillere	Feb. 2
Porthos	Jan. 26
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24
Namur**	Feb. 20
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 12
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Javary	Jan. 25
Kamokura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Monteagle	Feb. 19
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
St. Patrick	Feb. 27
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Feb. 18
Panama	Dec. 16
Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Sequoya	Feb. 13
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 7
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Mar. 31
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Iyo Maru		Mar. 3
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar 6
Machaon	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Mar. 5
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Nelcus	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Nagoya**	Feb. 19	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Novara**	Jan. 22	Mar. 2
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
Perseus	Jan. 4	Mar. 5
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 10
Teiresias	Jan. 15	Mar. 16
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 15

FROM CALCUTTA

Itola	Mar. 16

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 22
Empress of Japan		Apr. 7
Empress of Russia		Mar. 25
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Sado Maru	Feb. 22	Mar. 21
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2

FROM NEW YORK

City of Agra	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 20
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 5
Grena	Nov. 24	Mar. 5
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Mar. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Mar. 14
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Mar. 5
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Mar. 20

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Jan. 30	Mar. 25
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 3
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Polynesien	Feb. 9	Mar. 9

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Mar. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Manila Maru	Feb. 17	Mar. 17
Tacoma Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 14
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 16

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcoln, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Maisumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, March 1, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, March 2, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kianghsin, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinyu, Capt. L. H. Richards, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.— The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on March 4 at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 10 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	769	Ger.	Carlsen	Jariowitz	N G L R 2
Feb 19	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4[illegible]	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	9885	Aus	Terabuchia	Aus Lloyd	C M & W
Feb 27	Hankow	Chienchang	889	Chi.	Kyle	Fukien Co	N.S.C.W.
Feb 28	Japan	Chichibu Maru	1164	Jap.	Masuda	N.Y.K.	10 P
Aug 8	Hongkong	Rickmers		Ger.	Voerbeek	D & Co.	B XIII
Feb 28	Hongkong	Dantigh Hall	3711	Br.	Hay	M. B. K.	PWE
Dec 27	Nanking	Portu[illegible]	8	Ger.	Hesse	D & Co.	10 p.
Feb 28	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Yamano	N K K	N.Y.K.W
Feb 25	[illegible]chow	Heinyu	1629	Chi	Richards	M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 17	Dairy	Hazel Dollar	2804	Br.	Ridley	R. D. Co.	10 p
Feb 4	Singapore	Siami	608	Br.	Watson	Moller & Co	U N A W
Jan 3	Hongay	Yuho	98	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co	M.B.K.W
Feb 23	Chwangtao	Kwangping	1235	Br.	Anderson	K M A.	K.M.A.W.
Feb 4	Japan	Tenyoku Maru	2403	Jap.	Kitaoka	A. T. & Co.	10 p.
Feb 18	Japan	Kasuga Maru	4862	Jap.	Kagin	N. Y. K.	W W
Feb 28	Chefoo	Kaugaing	1223	Br.	Meyrick	W Co	S H W
Feb 27	Hankow	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.	H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger	Reese	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	6[illegible]	Ger	Lohmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Feb 16	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	Augustad	S. O. Co.	O C W
Feb 27	Yokohama	Matsuyama M.	191	Jap	Yui	J. M. & Co	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 8	Dairy	Ninja Maru	270	Jap	Kawamoto	Suki	Int D W
Feb 6	Hankow	Ningshao	920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N. C.	N.S.C.W
Feb 25	Hongkong	Nankin	4 51	Br.	Manley	&O SN Co	P W E
Feb 27	London	Nore	6696	Br.	Asbury	& O.	P W E
Feb 8	Hankow	Nankin	1467	Br.	Bavell	B. & S.	C N C W
Jan 31	Dairy	Otowa Maru	477	Jap	Hyodo	K.K.	O W S B
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Br	Peterson	N. T. Co.	S p
Feb 22	Foochow	Poochi	3367	Chi	Larsen	M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 26	Japan	Paraguey	4 60	Br.	Brown	B. & S.	I W Y K
Feb 27	Hankow	Poyan	189	Br	[illegible]		C N C W
Feb 27	Japan	Protesilaus	6118	Br.	Callaghan		P W E
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	840	Ger.	Raithwaite	B. & S.	9 p.
July 3	Kobe	Silesia	448	Aus	[illegible]	A. L.	C M L W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi	Chinese	Lloyd	K S D W
Feb 25	Hongkong	Seward	7 4	Am.	Ewert	N Co	O D W
Feb 28	Japan	S k Maru	169	Jap.	[illegible]ato	Dodwell	M.B.K.W.
Feb 28	Hongkong	Sikiang	1665	Br.	Williams	M. B. Co.	W W
Feb 28	Hongkong	St. Albans	2538	Br	Pilcher	B. & S.	4 H W
Feb 27	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	G. L. Co.	L P D U W
Feb 28	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	Cowan	N. K. K.	C N C W
Feb 28	Chefoo	Tungchow	1268	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.	C N W
Feb 28	Chwangtao	Tver	1492	Rus.	Casterin	B. & S.	K.L.Y.W
Feb 28	Dairy	Tsingtao Maru	1647	Jap.	Yamada	K M A	C E R W C
Feb 17	Hongkong	Yunhun	1079	Chi.	Legge	S. S. C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Swatow for Amoy and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone will leave the South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo wharf today at 9 a.m. for Kobe and Yokohama. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails for Japan will leave the M.M. jetty at 8 a.m.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left outside Nagasaki for Shanghai on Tuesday, and on account of bad weather, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf tomorrow about 8 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, March 4.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Swatow for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Fooksang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara with the London mail of January 27, left Hongkong on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Friday morning, March 3. She brings 3,253 bales of Bombay yarn, and 3,250 bales of Bombay cotton.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Vestfold (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Proteus (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Amazone from Marseilles:—Mr. and Mrs. De Rossi, Mr. Caminada, Mr. Leon Uchengkomag, Mrs. Libau and child. From Saigon:—Mrs. Witchell and 3 children, Mr. Lossouarn, Mr. and Mrs. Dioszeghy, Mrs. Yosu Yuga. From Hongkong:—Mr. Teong Kut-him, Mr. and Mrs. Stessart, Mr. and Mrs. Vida, Mr. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Gande, Mr. W. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Barffet and child, Mr. J. Sutterle, Mr. and Mrs. Basset, Mr. Heard, Mr. Common, Mr. J. Rotham, Mr. and Mrs. Bauder and 2 children, Mr. Usuen Chau-ting, Mr. Usuen Chau-tung, Mr. Lien Zeng-guo, Mr. Chong Kai-sing, Mr. Lee Pak-hing.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru from Japan:—Mr. A. G. de Bruin, Miss C. de Bruin, Mr. W. Carter, Mrs. A. R. Donnelly, Mr. J. M. C. Gallelles, Mr. S. M. S. Gubbay, Mr. Hsu Jin-lin, Mrs. M. A. Mortimer and child, Miss J. T. A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Roberts, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Chung Ho, Mr. Fang Chen, Mr. Ho Ying, Mr. Yu Hai-chow, Mr. S. Miyamoto, Mrs. Y. Uchida.

Per C.N. s.s. Tamsui from Amoy:—Mr. Wallis.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow:—Mr. McAdam, Mr. H. McCormick, Mrs. Hayes and 3 children, and Mr. Forbes.

Per s.s. Anhui for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Bounas, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. French and son, Messrs. H. Olsen and K. Johansen.

Per s.s. Chenan for Canton:—Mr. E. D. Miller.

Per s.s. Hsinyu for Foochow:—Mrs. C. R. Kellogg, Misses Harrison, Goldie and Hickoy.

Per s.s. Poyany for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. de Rossi, and Mr. Wm. Anderson.

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Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
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Empress of Russia ..	Mch.	24
Empress of Japan....	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia . ..	,,	21
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia ..	May	19
Empress of Japan....	June	8
Empress of Asia	,,	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia ..	,,	14
Empress of Japan....	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11

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,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Apr. 11
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	May 6
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	June 3
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	June 23
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Aug. 18
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Sept. 8

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	Mar. 7
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	Apr. 28
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	May 23
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	July. 11
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	Aug. 8
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Feb 27
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Mar. 23
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	July 2
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Sept 16

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Lansing's Protest to England Shows Serious Side of Interference with Post

CONSULAR LETTERS HELD

Sir Edward Grey's Ad Interim Reply Is Regarded As Unsatisfactory

Washington, January 27.—Secretary Lansing today made public the note sent on January 4 to Ambassador Page at London instructing him to make "formal and vigorous" protest to the British Government against the seizure of American mails while in transit to neutral stations.

At the same time Mr. Lansing gave out Sir Edward Grey's preliminary answer, which is regarded here as far from satisfactory. All it states is that the seizure of mails from neutral vessels "raised important questions of principle in regard to matters which are determined by the policy jointly decided and acted upon by the allied Governments," and that England is therefore compelled to communicate with her allies before she can reply to the United States.

In his protest Secretary Lansing said that as a result of the British action strong feeling had been aroused in this country on account of loss of valuable letters, drafts, and money orders, and that foreign banks were refusing to cash American drafts owing to the absence of any security that the drafts would travel safely in the mails. Mr. Lansing calls attention to the fact that sealed mails and American diplomatic and consular pouches have been detained, and that this is "an aggravating circumstance in a practice which is generally regarded in this country as vexatiously inquisitorial and without compensating military advantage to Great Britain."

The American Protest

The American note, in the form of a memorandum to Ambassador Page instructing him to file a "formal and vigorous protest," is textually as follows:

"Department advised that British Customs authorities removed from Danish steamer Oscar II. 734 bags parcel mail en route from United States to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, that British port authorities have removed from Swedish steamer Stockholm fifty-eight bags parcel mail enroute Gothenburg, Sweden, to New York; that 5,000 packages of merchandise, American property, have been seized by British authorities on the Danish steamer United States on her last trip to the United States; that Customs authorities at Kirkwall, on Dec. 18 seized 597 bags of parcel mail from steamer Frederick VIII. manifested for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Other similar cases might be mentioned, such as that of the steamer Helig Olav.

"Department inclined to regard parcel post articles as subject to same treatment as articles sent as express or freight in respect to belligerent search, seizure, and condemnation. On the other hand, parcel post articles are entitled to the usual exemptions of neutral trade, and the protests of the Government of the United States in regard to what constitutes the unlawful bringing in of ships for search in port, the illegality of so-called blockade by Great Britain, and the improper assumption of jurisdiction of vessels and cargoes apply to commerce using parcel post service for the transmission of commodities. Please bring this matter of parcel post formally to the attention of the British Government.

"The Department is further informed that on Dec. 23 the entire mails, including sealed mails and presumably the American diplomatic and consular pouches, from the United States to the Netherlands, were removed by British authorities from the Dutch steamer New Amsterdam, that on Dec. 20 the Dutch vessel Noorde Dyke was deprived at the Downs of American mail from the United States to Rotterdam, and that these mails are still held by British authorities. Other similar instances could be mentioned, as the cases of the steamers Rotterdam and Noordam.

Mails Free On High Seas

"The Department cannot admit the right of British authorities to seize neutral vessels plying directly between American and neutral European ports without touching at British ports, to bring them into port, and, while there, to remove or censor mails carried by them. Modern practice generally recognizes that mails are not to be censored confiscated, or destroyed on high seas, even when carried by belligerent mail ships. To attain same end by bringing such mail ships within British jurisdiction for purposes of search and then subjecting them to local regulations allowing censorship of mails cannot be justified on the griund of national jurisdiction. In the cases where neutral mail ships merely touch at British ports, the Department believes that British authorities have no international right to remove the sealed mails or to censor them on board ship. Mails on such ships never rightfully come into the custody of the British mail service, and that service is entirely without responsibility for their transit or safety.

"As a result of British action strong feeling is being aroused in this country in account of the loss of valuable letters, money orders, and drafts, and foreign banks are refusing to cash American drafts owing to the absence of any security that the drafts will travel safely in the mails. Moreover, the detention of diplomatic and consular mails is an aggravating circumstance in a practice which is generally regarded in this country as vexatiously inquisitorial and without compensating military advantage to Great Britain.

"Please lay this matter immediately before the British Government in a formal and vigorous protest and press for a discontinuance of these unwarranted interferences with inviolable mails. Impress upon Sir Edward Grey the necessity for prompt action in this matter."

Great Britain's ad interim reply delivered to Ambassador Page on January 25 and signed by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, follows:

"The communication which your Excellency was good enough to make on the 10th instant regarding the seizure of mails from neutral vessels raised important questions of principle in regard to matters which are determined by the policy jointly decided and acted upon by the allied Governments. His Majesty's Government are therefore compelled to communicate with their allies before they can send a reply to your memorandum. They are consulting with the French Government in the first instance, and I hope to be in a position before long to state the result of the consultation."

Would Respect Mails

London, January 28.—Commenting on the American protest with regard to the detention of mails, The Daily Chronicle says:

"Evidently we ought to confine delay of the mails proper within the narrowest limits practicable, and be willing to give any assurances and make any arrangements which may have that result, subject to our keeping adequate control over traffic in parcels."

The Chronicle expresses satisfaction that Great Britain will consult with her allies, so that the reply will represent the opinion of the allied nations as a whole.

Hunted With Price On His Head

Gen. Villa

General Venustiano Carranza has put a price on the head of General Villa, who is now being hunted down in the fastnesses of the Mexican mountains.

Despite Snow-Storms Russians Vigorously Pursue Fleeing Turks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, Feb. 27.—The official communique issued this evening reported: The Russian forces in the Caucasus continue to pursue the Turks, with vigor, amid violent snow-storms. The snow is sometimes breast-high.

Peking, February 26.—The following official telegram from Petrograd, dated February 25, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: German aeroplanes dropped bombs over the Riga region and the Dvina-Oguer-Probstinhof sector. In the Oguer region, the enemy opened a heavy fire during the night and their scouts, clad in white, attempted to approach our trenches, but were repulsed by our fire.

On the Dvinsk positions, in the region of the Ponevej railway and westward of Chartoriisk, our units, having pressed back the enemy, advanced. In the Pelja region, south-westward of Olyka, the enemy sent women working parties, composed, as it seemed, of Russians, to places that were most shelled by us.

In Galicia, north-westward of Tarnopol, in the region of the villages of Gliadki and Vorobievka, we sprang a mine and occupied the crater, which was shelled by the enemy with aerial torpedoes and bombs, without any result. Several shells, during their flight, made a noise like a propeller.

At Mihalche, the enemy threw against the crater that we were occupying bombs which brought water to the eyes. They then attempted to attack us, but were repulsed by our fire.

The Black Sea.—One of our submarines, at the entrance to the Bosphorus, was twice attacked unsuccessfully by enemy aeroplanes. The submarine sank a sailing vessel laden with coal.

The Caucasian front.—Our troops are continuing to press back the enemy successfully.

Later.—On the Riga sector, heavy firing is proceeding in the region south-east of the island of Dalen. In the Dvinsk region, lively reciprocal firing took place yesterday at Illukst and south of Garbunovka.

In the region westward of Kuhozka Volia, south-westward of Pinsk, our scouts, having penetrated through the enemy's wire defences, annihilated their outposts and captured prisoners.

In Galicia, in the region of the villages of Gliadki and Vorobievka and at Kihalche, fighting is continuing, with hand-grenades and bombs, for possession of the craters.

The Black Sea.—Our torpedo-boats in the Sinop region sank four sailing vessels, destroyed bridges on the road along the coast and partly destroyed and partly dispersed a caravan of camels, which was protected by a military escort.

The Caucasian front.—Our troops have stormed the town of Ispir. We are continuing to pursue the enemy in the Erzeroum and Knyss regions.

In Persia, in the Kermanshah region, our troops, having ejected the enemy from the positions in the mountains, occupied the town of Sakhne. We captured four guns during this engagement. Our troops have entered the town of Kashan, south of Teheran.

Mme. Van Brandt's Concert

Mme. Nadina Van Brandt gave her second concert at the Lyceum Theater, last night. An excellent program had been arranged and it is a pity that a larger audience did not attend to enjoy the good things that were performed.

Mme. Van Brandt was again in excellent voice and roused the audience to the highest enthusiasm by her beautiful rendering of all her songs. In Mozart's Variations, the famous singer was heard at her very best and it is little wonder that loud demands for an encore greeted the conclusion of the composition.

Again, in Dell Agua's Villanella—with a harp and flute accompaniment—the purity of the vocalist's tone was all that the most sensitive ear could desire.

The Municipal Band, under the able direction of Professor Buck, was again heard at its very best and Mr. Oscar Strock proved a most sympathetic accompanist. The public will have another chance of hearing Mme. Van Brandt next Saturday, when she will give a third concert at the Lyceum Theater, at popular prices.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Amazone, will leave the Co.'s jetty at 8 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nore will leave the Customs jetty at 8.30 a.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Atlantique will leave the Co.'s jetty at 3 p.m. punctually.

Siccawei Weather Report

28.—Rain all the day long in the Yangtsze Valley. Strong northerly winds in the northern and central districts. A new depression, of a typhonic kind, is shown S.E. of Luzon.

29.—Rapid barometric rise in our regions. N.W. winds with rather fine cold weather.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, February 29, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.....	768 80	771 59
,, ,, inches	30 27	30,38
Variation a m. for 24 h ..	†.34	†0.8c
Variation a m. for 12 h	†6 84	†5.19
Wind { Direction	NW	NW
Wind { Kilom per hour ...	41	31
Wind { Miles	25.5	19 3
Temperature { Cen	1°5	2°3
Temperature { Fahr.....	33 7	36.2
Humidity: 00	8	63
Nebulosity: 0-10.....	8	6
Rainfall mm	0 4	—
Re afallinches	0.02	—

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

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Secretary

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Pekin-Mukden Line		
9.35	6.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4 45	14 27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4 .55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tued & Saturd.
5.03	18 41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1 01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12 40	2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19 26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.28
15 12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.19
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsinangchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr. 8.08 14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsinangchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep. 7.00 13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin. November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" — ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang Ao	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9 58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang Ao		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.23	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.25		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanziang..	8.02		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.06	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	
arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.50		11.44		2.48	5.59		1.10
arr.	10.40		12.50		3.27	7.03		2.00
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.10
arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.09	2.13		4.28			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.48	8.09	3.19		5.16			
dep.	12.48	8.09	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.28	8.39	4.14		5.41			4.14
dep.	1.33	8.52	4.24		5.51			4.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.13		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry .. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.20			8.23	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.40	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.34	3.20		6.58	
dep.	9.49			11.37	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.00	2.00
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.10
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	5.09			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW . arr.	12.47		9.33	3.42	6.04			5.34
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.00		5.34
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nanziang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54
14.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Business and Official Notices

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom, No. 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

On Thursday, the 2nd March, 1916, at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

and also

A Long line of Useful Sundries

NOW ON VIEW.

Philippine Exploration Co.

Shareholders and others interested are hereby notified that by order of the management of the Company, the

SHANGHAI OFFICE AND AGENCY WILL BE DISCONTINUED ON

Tuesday, February 29

after which date no share register will be kept in Shanghai for recording the transfer of shares.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.
4-5, Yuenmingyuen Road.
Shanghai Agents.
8877

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2, Jinkee Road, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8871

Missing Relative

ANY INFORMATION as to the present whereabouts of *Frans Peeson* (Swedish) will be greatly appreciated by his aunt in California. Address to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.
8888-M-5

NOTICE
We have
REMOVED
to
43, KIANGSE ROAD
Holland-China Trading Co.
8889

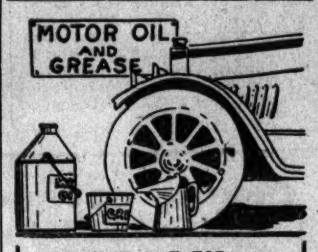
1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' and Builders' Supplies.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

AT HOME

Messrs.
Garner, Quelch & Co.
will be At Home to their friends at
73, SZECHUEN ROAD,
Saturday, March 4th,
from 11.00 a.m. until 1.00 p.m.



2000 Miles Then Grease

Plenty of oil and cup grease before that, of course.
But when you've run 2000 miles those wheels must come off, be packed with grease; that differential needs to be drained and new grease or oil put in; that universal joint wants looking after, and the oil in the crank case must all come out.

The Auto Castle
228, Avenue Joffre
Tel. W412
will do the work for you.

REPAIRS
by expert mechanics under foreign supervision

New and Second-hand
MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE
at Bargain Prices

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

NOTIFICATION No. 61.

Tenders For A Workshop Of Reinforced Concrete At Woosung.

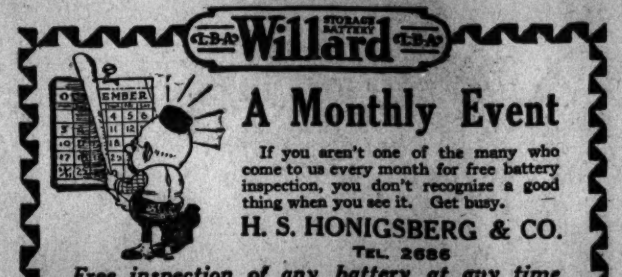
Tenders are hereby invited for the building of a workshop of reinforced concrete at the Conservancy Yard at Chang Wah Pang, Woosung.

Drawings (plan and elevation), specifications and form for tenders may be inspected at the office, 6, Kiukiang Road, and copies obtained against deposit of $5.00 per set, which deposit will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender.

Sealed tenders for the above work addressed to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and marked "tender for a workshop at Woosung" must be sent in to the Board before noon, March 8th, 1916.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Shanghai, February 28th, 1916.
H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-chief.
8864


Willard
STORAGE BATTERY
A Monthly Event
If you aren't one of the many who come to us every month for free battery inspection, you don't recognize a good thing when you see it. Get busy.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

Nine Bargains !!!

Three carriage horses, three ponies (2 carriage, 1 riding) and three carriages (brougham, victoria and business trap), all in good condition, for sale, owner having bought automobile. Will sell together or separately, at reasonable prices. Inspection can be arranged. Reply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.
8896

POSITION WANTED

TYPIST: a well-educated Chinese seeks a situation as typist or clerical assistant. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.
8885-M-5

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL
IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

Acclimated Berry Vines

AT NANKING AGRICULTURAL GARDENS

Mammoth Blackberry, rooted vines $1.75 doz.
Dew Berry, ,, ,, $1.00 ,,
Black Raspberry, ,, ,, $1.50 ,,

These are all acclimated varieties of introduced berries. Postage paid on all orders over $3.00. Orders should be sent at once to
College of Agriculture and Forestry
University of Nanking,
Nanking.
8836

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Attention!!

The Finest Cream Cheese, made fresh daily, will be delivered at your door on 'phoning 4740
1¼ lbs for $1.00

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
館旅新新潮西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.
Telephone No. 591.
7928

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8883

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8884

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2363

THE Annual Meeting of Ratepayers which stood adjourned on March 22, 1915 will re-assemble in the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.40 p.m., when in pursuance of the Amendment to Resolution VIII the Special Electricity Committee will submit its reports including a scheme for the Municipal control of the Electricity Department.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, February 29, 1916.

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1915, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, February 29, 1916.
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. M's. Consul-General.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
G. BARJONA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
L. SCELSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
H. KNIPPING,
Consul-General for Germany.
G. DE BLANCK,
Consul-General for Cuba.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U. S. of America.
DE REUS,
Consul-General for Netherlands.
EMILE NAGGIAR,
Acting Consul-General for *France.*
T. RAASCHOU,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
CARLOS DE SOSTOA,
Consul for Spain.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
8893

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Decorators, And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt attention.

P375, Nanking Road
(Corner of Yunnan Road)
Telephone No. 4470
8733

Just Received

FERRO-PRUSSIATE Papers
FERRO-GALLIC Papers
TRACING CLOTH & Papers
MOUNTED DRAWING Papers
SECTIONAL Papers
and PROFILE papers

Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,
'Phone No. 805.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE, with five years' experience in bookkeeping and typewriting, is willing to offer services after office hours. Accuracy and satisfaction guaranteed. Replies to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.
8892-M-1

POSITION WANTED by a well-educated Chinese, with experience in import, insurance, typewriting, and general office work. Please apply to Box No. 344, THE CHINA PRESS.
8880-M-2

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese gentleman, with experience as store-keeper, godown-keeper or time-keeper. Please apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.
T.F.

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.
8695

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. houses containing four rooms. Monthly rental $27. Apply to No. 26, East Yuhang Road.
8882-M-5

HALF OF LARGE detached house to let at very moderate rental. Wayside district. Telephone, garage, stable, small garden, large verandah. Board if desired. Mrs. Crumbine desires, if possible, to sell the new fittings and furniture, used a month. Inquiries to Room 101, Palace Hotel.
8843-M-1

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TWO OFFICE rooms to let. Rental Tls. 30 per month, taxes and light included. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.
8872-M-1

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE DANCING lessons given by experienced teacher. Terms $2 per lesson. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.
8881-M-5

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small residential flat, Central. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.
8881-M-5

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS WITH BOARD
BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
8251 Telephone 3482

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.
8901-M-5

AN ELDERLY American, living alone, in small pleasant bungalow, would like to share with someone, American preferred. Electric light, geyser, garden. Rent cheap, Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.
8876-M-1

LARGE Cosy room, Suitable for married Couple, also single room for bachelor. Superior home, 6, Quinsan Gardens.
8874-M-3

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.
8857

TO LET, in private German family, well-furnished room with bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.
8850-M-3

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.
1333

Exchange and Mart

LIGHT MONOCAR, perfect running order, for sale. Inspection on application. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.
8895-M-5

WANTED to buy, two steam-launches, second-hand; must be in good condition, certified. State particulars and price to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.
8897

FOR SALE, a set of new table knives, consisting of two pairs carvers, one bread knife, one steel, six large knives, two dozen small knives, best quality Sheffield steel blades, Louis pattern, handles guaranteed quadruple-plated. Made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Regent Street, London. Price Tls. 45. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.
8899-M-3

WANTED, an American safe, with combination; weight about 700 lbs. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.
8900-M-2

ADVERTISER wishes to hire a baby's perambulator for one month. State price to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.
8894-M-1

WANTED, a set of second-hand golf clubs, with bag. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.
8900-M-2

FOR SALE, a new single-barrelled, 12-bore, hammerless, ejector gun, made by J. Stephens Arms Co. Price Tls. 25. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.
8899-M-3

ONE LONG hair Persian cat, white, for sale. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.
8879

FOR SALE, a dark-blue, boat-shaped perambulator, in excellent condition, cost $75. Owner asks $50. Please apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.
8851-M-3